The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

PROGRESS—THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

We have had frequent occasion during the past year to notice signs of returning prosperity. Some departments of business, it is believed, have entirely recovered, while others are still seriously depressed. As an instance of entire restoration, we mention the banking business. We doubt whether there ever was a year in the history of the city when legitimate discounts were more promptly paid. When the financial interests of a community rest upon a substantial basis, all other departments of trade soon adjust themselves to a healthy standard. We presume that a careful analysis of the entire business of the city, as a whole, would show a fair degree of prosperity. We commend each one to the careful examination of his own accounts, and if he has paid expenses and made *something*, let him stop croaking. Let him speak encouraging words to his neighbor; for to look upon the future cheerfully and hopefully will tend directly to make that future both prosperous and happy.

The friends of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE—and their name is legion—will be rejoiced to know that our establishment was never in so prosperous a condition. By the rapidity with which our subscription list is increasing, it is plain that the Republican hosts are marshaling for a glorious victory in the year of grace 1860. Our books show that the cash receipts of our job and newspaper establishment for the past year were but little short of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars! For *subscriptions alone*, we received by mail, yesterday, $732; during the last week in December, $2,355; for the whole month, $7,137.19. This without any special exertion on our part, or the labor of agents, except as our country friends act gratuitously among their neighbors in the paper's behalf. We employ no agents.

Such facts cheer us onward and lead us to hope that we can reach a daily circulation of fifteen thousand, and a weekly of forty thousand, before the close of the present year. Republican friends, we respectfully ask you to put your shoulders to the wheel, and the work can be accomplished.

During the present month it is to be hoped our friends all over the West will make a united and vigorous effort to extend the circulation of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. A most exciting canvass is before us—one that must be ever memorable and controlling in the history of the country. The momentous questions which are to come before the people for decision, will be fully discussed in these columns. Republicans must triumph; and in order to do that, they must circulate the documents. In living energy, we mean to make every issue of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE a thorough and complete Republican document. Again we say to our friends, circulate widely, liberally, and all the time, and a glorious victory will crown your efforts.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

We are not in possession of the details of the doings of the Douglas State Convention at Springfield; but the dispatch of our telegraphic correspondent leaves little room to doubt that the resolutions adopted yesterday are in fact a concession to Lecomptonism so marked and shameful that the more radical friends of Mr. Douglas will be wholly unable to defend them. We trust that our surmises will prove to be correct. There are in Illinois ten thousand men training in the Douglas ranks, who need only be convinced that it is the intention of the leaders to conduct them back to the Administration camp, and they will have done with Sham Democracy forever. If this last Convention at Springfield does not furnish them the proof, it is because the wire-pullers behind the scenes have been more than usually skillful in using that form of language best calculated to hoodwink and deceive.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The report that Sherman was elected Speaker obtained general circulation in the city yesterday afternoon. It had its origin in a dispatch received by E. I. Tinkham & Co., from their correspondent in New York, and was by them made public. The intelligence soon reached the printing offices, bulletins were displayed, Republican guns were unlimbered, and a good time generally was anticipated. But as evening drew on, want of confirmation created a feeling of consternation in political quarters, which at this hour (12 o'clock midnight) amounts to a panic. Mr. Sherman is not elected; but the rejoicings have anticipated for a few days the event that is sure to happen.

Bad Mail Arrangements in Edwards, White and Wabash Counties.

In consequence of a change in the leaving time of the mail train on the Illinois Central Railroad, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE packages, fail to reach Olney in time for the coach that leaves there every Friday morning. The consequence is, that the papers are left over at Olney until the following Wednesday, and hence the delay in the receipt in those counties of which there is so much complaint lately.

The WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE is mailed early on Thursday morning. The packages for Edwards, White and Wabash Counties, leave Chicago on the 9:15 A. M. mail train; but this train does not reach Odin, at the crossing of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, until *after* the mail train from St. Louis, going East, has passed that point; consequently, the papers lie at Odin until next morning. But then comes another trouble. When the Friday's train from St. Louis gets to Olney, the tri-weekly two horse hack that carries the mail into Edwards, White and Wabash Counties, has gone two or three hours, and consequently the papers must lie over at the Olney Post Office until the next trip South, of the aforesaid hack, which is on the Monday following.

Now, how is this delay to be remedied? We have tried to make an arrangement to forward the packages to Odin by the Wednesday night train, but as no mail is carried on it, and as there is no one aboard whose business it would be to deliver the papers to the Post Master at Odin, it has proved impracticable to effect it.

There are two other methods remaining which we suggest to the consideration of our friends in those counties. The first one is, to have the hack wait at Olney, until the train from St. Louis arrives. It does seem to us very blind policy for the hack to go off a couple of hours before the passengers and mails from the West and North can arrive. Not only do the people of these counties, suffer two or three days delay in getting their letters and papers and express matter, but travelers from the West and North going into those counties are detained the same length of time, or are obliged to hire private conveyance to reach their destination.

But, if the leaving time of the hack can not be delayed an hour or two, why can not its days of starting from Olney be changed to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday? Common sense shows that Saturday is a better day for the hack to go to Albion and Carmi than on Friday. Ask any merchant or traveler. On that day it would bring away all mail matter that reached Olney for these counties up to Friday night from the West, and Saturday morning, from the East, instead of leaving over Sunday, two days' mails at that place. If the facts of the case were properly represented to the Post Office Department, there would be no difficulty in having the day of starting from Olney, changed to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Will not our subscribers in those counties take some steps to improve their very clumsy mail arrangements? Certainly the starting time of the hack can be delayed a couple of hours or changed to the next day. The public interest would be much promoted by either change.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

The large extra edition of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE which we printed containing our Annual Review, is entirely exhausted. We shall have ready in a few days a pamphlet edition of the Review, which will be for sale at the counting room and at the newsrooms.

The Cold Spell in Northern Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

RICHMOND, McHenry Co., Ill., Jan. 2, 1860.

The following is the range of the thermometer here for the last three days of the *severest* cold weather we have had in three years:

	6 A.M.	12 M.	9 P.M.
Friday, Dec. 30	3 above	16 below	13 below.
Saturday, Dec. 31	21 below	13 "	18 "
Sunday, Jan. 1	21 "	9 "	19 "
Monday, Jan. 2	26 "		

My thermometer is on the North end of my house, three rods South of and eighteen feet above the Nippersink Creek.

January, 18, 1857, coldest that winter	22 below.
February 21, 1858, " " "	20 "
December 9, 1858, " " "	15 "
January 8, 1859, " " "	14 "

Resp'y yours, C. G. COTTING.

Monday morning.—I wrote the above last evening, all but for this morning. It is now a little after 6 o'clock, and the mercury is below 26°, and lowering. C. G. C.

Shipments of Wheat and Flour from St. Joseph, Mich., in 1859.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 2, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your note of Dec. 14, to B. C. Hoyt, Esq., of this village, making inquiries relative to amount of wheat shipped from this port in 1859, has been handed to me to answer:

Amount of wheat shipped	51,600
Amount of wheat manufactured here into flour and shipped	29,000
Total	80,600

Respectfully yours, &c.
A. H. MORRISON.

P. S. There has been about ninety-five thousand bushels brought here, *all told*, during the year 1859 (from this vicinity). What has not been shipped has been consumed at home.

Shipment of Grain, Flour and Pork from Kenosha in 1859.

KENOSHA, Dec. 31, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Yours inquiring the amount of Grain, &c., shipped, is received. I could not get anything from the Collector. The figures I send you I get from J. V. Ayer, Ex-Collector:

Wheat, bushels	533,220
Oats, "	137,619
Barley, "	7,376
Flour, bbls	22,229
Pork, bbls	6,142

Yours truly, H. C. & H.

Good Times in Minnesota.

Not the "old fashioned" "good times," when beggars made fortunes in a day by speculating in town lots, when paper cities were planted all over our rich and beautiful prairies, when men scorned to work because they could get rich in idleness, and when the golden mines beneath our feet were never opened, because fortunes could be picked up upon the surface. By no means. Beggars can still get rich in Minnesota, but their wealth must be acquired by a vigorous application of "bone and muscle." Paper cities even, are really more productive of wealth to-day, than ever before, for they have become "improved property," and are yielding most magnificent crops of Wheat, Oats and Potatoes. The surface fortunes are all gone, but the vast and exhaustless mines of wealth which lay beneath the sods of our broad prairies, have been opened, and are turning out their rich "nuggets" to every miner who wields the spade or follows the plough. The rich return of our generous soil, is bringing relief to our distressed people, and money—"good money"—so scarce a year ago as to be a real curiosity, is now becoming quite plenty among us. Property is acquiring a real and substantial value. Business transactions are conducted upon sound and well established principles. Bogus railroad and banking schemes have exploded, and turning to good account their dear bought experience, the people are providing sure safeguards for themselves against all such "air castle" experiments in the future. Good times are near at hand again for Minnesota. A little more labor, more products of the soil, more thought and care for Minnesota as our own homes, and the inheritance of our children, and all will be well.—*Minneapolis Atlas.*

Bad Showing for an Agricultural College.

The Detroit *Advertiser* publishes the following statement of the operation of the Michigan Agricultural School:

During the past year there were 104 students in attendance at the State Agricultural College, Lansing, but at no time were there over 84 present, a number having entered during the term, as vacancies occurred. Of these there left during the term, from several causes, the numbers as shown in the following tables:

Left sick and were unable to return	20
Died	1
Expelled	5
Left, not able to pay board	4
Sent away for misconduct	6
Excused on request of friends	2
Total falling off	38

The number that left on account of sickness does not, in fact, show how disastrously both the studies and the labor were affected from that cause, which was very severely felt in the vicinity of Lansing last season. At one time or another, every able bodied student was prostrated by fever and ague, and with one exception, every member of the Faculty.

THE CITY.

☞ We are under obligations to H. D. Colvin, Esq., of the U. S. Express, for late California papers.

☞ Prof. A. J. Upson will deliver his celebrated lecture, entitled "The Childlike Spirit," this evening, at Metropolitan Hall.

☞ See advertisement of second trade sale of boots, shoes and rubbers, being the entire stock of a wholesale house, to-day (Thursday) at 9½ o'clock A. M., at 54 Lake street, by W. H. Haskell, auctioneer.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICES.—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have removed their offices from their long, well-known quarters on Randolph street, to an couple and commodious suite of offices in Dickey's Block on Dearborn street opposite the Tremont House.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. Hall residing at No. 45 Michigan Avenue, a day or two since slipped on the ice-covered steps of her residence and falling suffered a painful accident in breaking her arm and wrist. The list of such casualties in this late "slippery term" was unusually large.

FAST DAY.—The annual day of Fasting and Prayer for the conversion of the world, usually observed on the first Monday of the new year, was appointed for yesterday by very many of the Evangelical Churches of this city. Monday having been by universal consent considered as New Year's day. Religious services were therefore held in several of our churches yesterday.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—We regret to learn that James Page, baggage master on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and who was one of the injured by the terrible Bellville calamity, died on Tuesday at Woodstock, McHenry Co. Mr. Page has been a great sufferer since the casualty, with but slight intermissions of pain during the whole period.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—We congratulate the managers of the Young Men's Association upon their success in securing popular and able lectures, and full houses thus far. No more acceptable successor could be chosen to Professor Youmans than Professor ANSON J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, N. Y. Prof. Upson has never before visited the West as a lecturer, and has only consented after earnest solicitation to deliver his lecture on "The Childlike Spirit." We bespeak a large audience this evening.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—We learn that on Tuesday evening a young man named H. L. Rockwell had a narrow escape from drowning, while skating at the mouth of the river near the new light house, from breaking through a place where the ice had been cut away and had frozen again but was still thin. A friend near him aided in his release from the cold bath, which was the only effect of the accident.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The new Decoration of Honor of the Chicago Fire Brigade is a golden Maltese Star with silver rays, silver shield above upon a ground work of red, white and blue silk ribbon. The star was the work of Childs, the engraver, and is a beautiful specimen of handiwork. By the laws of the Brigade it is to be conferred once a year upon the most faithful and meritorious man in each of the four companies of the Fire Brigade. These decorations are yet to be bestowed.

The Ottawa Rescue Case—Meeting of Citizens at Ottawa.

The Ottawa Rescuers, John Hossack and Joseph and James Stout, now in jail in this city charged with violating the Fugitive Slave Law, in the rescue of the fugitive slave Jim, were visited yesterday by very many of our citizens, ladies as well as gentlemen. They occupy comfortable quarters on the second floor, known as the Debtors' Room.

Last evening Hon. B. C. Cook, Bronson Murray and O. C. Gray arrived in this city, a committee deputized, at a meeting of citizens in Ottawa yesterday, to consult with their fellow citizens in custody here. The first named gentleman will act as their counsel, together with Hon. I. N. Arnold, of this city, who has volunteered in their behalf here.

At the Ottawa meeting referred to, J. O. Glover, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. C. Hard, Secretary. A letter was read from John Hossack, dated from the Chicago jail.

A committee consisting of Z. Colman, H. L. Brush, and Dr. R. McArthur were appointed to correspond with the citizens in custody here, to assure them of the earnest and lively sympathy of their fellow citizens of Ottawa. Messrs. R. Thorn, P. Lindley, John Stout, and J. O. Glover were appointed to look up the evidence and prepare for the defence.

A vote was passed, tendering the thanks of the citizens of Ottawa to the citizens of Chicago who have visited the rescuers in jail here, and otherwise expressed sympathy. The prisoners will probably be brought before Judge Drummond, of the United States Court, to-day. Very many citizens both of Ottawa and Chicago, have pressed forward with proffers of bail in any amount, and their friends are urging their acceptance of the same. The desire of the prisoners is for a speedy trial, which, however, may not be possible.

MRS. BOSTWICK AND HER PUPILS.—We scarcely need to bespeak the attention of our music-lovers to the forthcoming Soiree at Metropolitan Hall on to-morrow (Friday) evening, by Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick and her young Lady pupils. These soirees and their high merit are known to many of our citizens, who have been present at the occasions when they have been given at the residence of this excellent lady, on Indiana street. It was at the urgent request of many of these citizens that Mrs. Bostwick was last season induced to give a Public Soiree at Metropolitan Hall; and all will remember its brilliant success.

To-morrow evening the entertainment will be of a very high order, and an excellent programme is announced for Mrs. Bostwick and the young ladies, assisted by several well known amateurs, as follows:

CHORUS, for Female Voices, "La Charite."
Solo Parts by
MISS DEWEY AND MRS. MOSIER.
SONG—"Come into the Garden, Maud."
MISS M. DAVIS.
THE SONTAG POLKA SONG.
MISS LOUISE BOSTWICK.
TRIO from the Creation.
MRS. BOSTWICK AND TWO YOUNG LADY PUPILS.
SONG—"Kitty Tyrell."
MISS E. DAVIS.
SOLO—Piano Forte,
MR. LOUIS STAAB.
CHORUS, from Stabat Mater,
SOLO BY MRS. MOSIER.
SONG, from Stabat Mater, "Fac ut Portem,"
MISS SMITH.
CHORUS, from Stabat Mater, "Inflammatus,"
SOLO BY MISS DEWEY.
SOLO—Piano Forte,
MR. LOUIS STAAB.
Selections from the Opera of Il Trovatore. The Solos by Mrs. Bostwick, Miss Smith, Miss Dewey, Miss Sels, Miss Bostwick, Mr. E. Smith, and Mr. DePasolo.
GRAND CHORUS, from the Opera of Martha, by the entire Class.

G. C. COOK & CO.—We referred a few days since to the change in the late well known firm of Satterlee, Cook & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 State street, Wholesale Grocers. The circumstance is the more noteworthy as having taken place in the oldest house in their line in the city. For seventeen years they have been in successful trade here, and have been widely known as a firm happily combining individual character, integrity and popularity, a just earnest of the success that has been unitedly theirs.

The new firm, since the retirement of two of the former partners, has assumed the name and style of G. C. Cook & Co., at the former stand, and with all the prestige of the former house. George C. Cook, Esq., is among the veterans of our trade, has grown up with and aided the prosperity of Chicago. Possessing to an enviable degree a personal popularity and influence throughout this city and region, he has associated with him in the new firm, one of his late partners, Frederick Fischer, together with two young men long with the former house, one of them his son, Henry W. Cook. The new firm are making extensive arrangements for the spring trade, and from long acquaintance and experience in the markets, they will take their accustomed prominent place in our wholesale trade, the coming season.

Y. M. ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.—We have before noticed the improved plan of drawing books from the Young Men's Association Library, adopted by the Library Committee, of selecting books. The volumes are chosen from the catalogue by the reader, and the Library is thus protected from damage and loss of books. It is said that over six hundred volumes were lost last year. The library shelves have been wisely withdrawn from public access, and is approached by the Librarian only, who receives from each visitor a receipt for the book selected, which remains as a voucher in the Library, for the safe return of the book. We are gratified to know that the present Board of Managers have the interests of the Association at heart.

THE CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Canada Great Western Railway has appointed A. Wallingford, Esq., general freight agent for this city. The appointment is a capital one, and nothing which courtesy, experience and energy can do will be wanting to accommodate the customers of this line. They will receive and ship goods both by the Central and Southern roads, as desired by owners. Arrangements are perfecting to establish a fast freight line to New York and Boston, which it is intended shall run with the same regularity as the passenger trains. We take pleasure in directing our business men to the office of Mr. Wallingford, in Dickey's Building, opposite the Tremont House.

A VERY PLEASANT AND SENSIBLE NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—On Tuesday evening at a sociable of the First Presbyterian Society, at a private residence on Wabash Avenue, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, their esteemed pastor, was presented with a Life Insurance Policy of $5,000, the gift of several of his parishioners. The gift was made with brief and appropriate remarks by H. E. Seeley, Esq., in behalf of the donors. We trust that it will be many years before the gift shall take any other than its present form, yet in this world of ours there is an approved wisdom in such provisions, which renders a New Year's gift of this class peculiarly appropriate and valuable.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—Our readers will remember that our city was very thoroughly canvassed last year by Mrs. M. J. Green for subscriptions to the Cosmopolitan Art Association of New York, which has done much to foster and encourage Art. This lady has just commenced her canvass for the present year, and will visit many of our citizens, to whom we commend the enterprise. The superb painting—Herring's "*Village Blacksmith*," seen and admired by thousands of our citizens at D. B. Cooke's Bookstore, will be among the prizes this year, with a very choice list of statuary and paintings.

POLICE MATTERS.—A light list yesterday. The man Ludwig was held to bail in $500 for larceny of a pawn ticket from one Baer.... Margaret Leslie *alias* Dillon was arrested for general pilfering practices in the shop-lifting line. She first stole a hood from Palmer's Dry Goods store on Lake street, and next a shovel from a hardware store on State street, at which juncture she was arrested, and has been sent to Bridewell.... An omnibus driver rejoicing in the *sobriquet* of "Red Jim" for bringing his vehicle into intentional collision with a car on Randolph street on Tuesday evening. He gave special bail.... There were several minor cases of drunk and disorderly disposed of in yesterday's Police Court.

City Mission Meeting.

The first public meeting of the City Mission, was held in St. James Church on Sunday afternoon. Several of the clergy were unavoidably absent, but there was no lack of interest in the exercises on the occasion.

An interesting report was made by the City Missionary, Rev. Mr. Tuttle, setting forth the objects of the Association, which embraces the rectors of parishes in Chicago, and several influential laymen from each congregation. The report embraced the Sunday services held; visits made to the poor in their own homes; the amount of food, fuel and money contributed, and how expended during five weeks since the work was started. Several interesting cases of destitution among those who have hitherto been charitable themselves, were given.

The Missionary thinks that alms-giving is open to many evils, if distributed without investigation. He finds a good deal of suffering among women and children, on account of the absence of laboring men down South, and who have not yet been paid their wages. He is often asked, "if he does not meet with many impostors?" Of course he does. But he thinks we should make great allowance for an empty larder and hungry stomach, in listening to all the causes which have conspired to bring about almost a famine for want of food. Poor widows, without fuel or food, he is compelled daily to look in upon, and yet his little store has to be dealt out to such for a day or two at a time. In the absence of a workhouse, where a test of worthiness could be had, he has to do the best he can, and hopes he will be able to avoid helping the idle and vicious.

A list of donations, in value about $129.00, was given to relieve cases of distress and destitution, after about one hundred and eighty visits. No small amount of good is supposed to result from visiting among and counseling the poor, who often lack the knowledge which would insure them against want.

After the report, an eloquent address was delivered from the pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Rector of St. John's Church, setting forth the privileges, duties and responsibilities of Christians to care for the bodies and souls of their fellow men. Notwithstanding the pertinacity of the Thermometer in keeping to freezing point, and the absence of a large portion of the congregation, the address was heard with attention, and must have had a good effect upon the collection, which followed upon a stirring appeal from the Rector, who commended the work as deserving their liberal patronage. He hoped the mission would be sustained by all the congregations of the city, so that the poor of their communion would be as well cared for as were those of other charities now doing a good work in the city.

From the limited number present some fifty dollars were collected. The Rector stated that a monthly meeting in one of the city Churches would be held throughout the season.

After singing the 115th hymn,

"Blest is the man whose softening heart
Feels all another's pain;
To whom his supplicating eye
Is never raised in vain,"

and suitable devotions, the congregation dispersed, with the general feeling that a good work has begun in the Episcopal Church here, which will relieve that respectable body of Christians from a reproach in having, hitherto, no common work of charity among the poor.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—A slight snowfall on Tuesday night added a little to the very light body of that winter staple now in store. Yesterday at mid-day things thawed a little on the sunny side, but last evening gave us back a very honest type of winter weather.... The steamer *Milwaukee* made about five hundred feet progress yesterday, and is now above Wells street..... The ice is from twelve to fifteen inches thick and ice men are soon to be in the height of their harvest..... An employee of the Water Works Company, a day or two since, in working at the adjustment of one of the fire plugs, got a finger cut off instanter by a sudden rush and pressure of the water upon the valve. That is what we should call plug ugly. The sufferer had the wound dressed and went home. His successor at the job found a frozen digit lying in the plug. ....Supt. Fuller has put the railroad fares on the Randolph street cars at *forty tickets* for one dollar. Get the blue tickets. The omnibus fare is the same. The cars run every ten minutes..... There are very numerous changes in progress in church choirs about town, from a general cutting down of salaries, and in some instances abandonment of paid choirs.... It will be remembered by many aware of the fact at the time, that at a late fire on Lake street, that the plug on the corner of Clark street refused to contribute its stream. It has been since examined and an "animile" of the lizard species, fourteen inches in length and from two to three inches in diameter was found firmly driven into the pipe. It is possible that this statement of the fact may increase the sales of lager and herb drinks.... The Circuit Court of Cook County is in session, the regular January term.

THE HAY MAKERS.—The members of the Musical Union are quite enthusiastic about their performance of Mr. Root's "Hay Makers" to come off next Tuesday evening at Metropolitan Hall. The popular and well adapted music, the mowing, spreading and raking, the hearty old farmer, J. G. Lumbard, and the sweet voices of his daughters, Mary and Anna, (Mrs. Matteson and Miss Smith,) the ludicrous troubles of poor Snipkins, together with the chorus of all the "Hay Makers," will make this home made opera, an attractive and successful affair.—*Journal.*

Our neighbor does this approaching great attraction no more than justice. It will be one of the most charming musical treats ever offered our citizens. Every preparation is being made to insure success in every detail. Scenery by Whytal, and all the proprieties and properties of the lyric stage observed, will, joined to the talent enlisted, and the added interest that it is home talent, secure to the "Hay Makers" a crowded house, and to the audience a most delightful entertainment.

CHICAGO AUDUBON CLUB—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Audubon Club was held on Tuesday evening. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—Wm. S. Johnston, Jr.
Vice President—Charles L. Wilson.
Treasurer—A. S. Evans.
Secretary—H. S. Monroe.
Board of Directors—John H. Ross, I. M. Rountree, Geo. T. Abbey, Isaac Shelby, Wm. S. Bond.
Librarian—L. C. Huguinin.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to Andre Matteson, W. T. Hopkins and T. A. Bradley, Esqs., for valuable contributions.

The standing Committee were directed to offer suitable rewards for the detection and conviction of violators of the game laws.

On motion the Board of Directors were empowered to open a correspondence with other associations, and to call a National Convention for the purpose of securing uniform laws for the protection of game and forming a National Association.

NOTICE—U. S. FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Agricultural Society, will be held at Washington on the 9th inst., (preparatory to the Annual Meeting on the 11th,) before which all matters pertaining to the late fair, requiring attention, should be laid. Address "Gen. Tench Tilghman," President U. S. Agricultural Society, D. C.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Fire Brigade last evening, S. B. Raymond, the efficent and active Captain, was re elected by a a large majority. The Decorations of Honor were awarded to Messrs. Redmond, Clark, Dean and Buzzie.

MERCANTILE LITERARY UNION.—At the late annual meeting of the Mercantile Literary Union, the following officers were chosen:—President—R. W. Dunham; Vice President—J. H. Terrell; Secretary—W. H. Medill; Treasurer—J. Pfershing.

IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS.—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company yesterday took possession of their new and beautiful banking office in Dickey's Block, on the corner of Lake and Dearborn street.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The first annual meeting of this Institution will be held at the "Home" this (Thursday) afternoon at three o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Every person who has contributed one dollar or upwards to the funds of the "Home" will be entitled to a vote. The Treasurer's report, also that of the Secretary and Matron will be presented. The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at two o'clock, in order to close up the business before the annual meeting. E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER.—The Adelphian Literary Association held an Anniversary Supper at Ambrose & Jackson's restaurant on South Clark street last evening, a very pleasant affair.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association, at the office of John C. Miller, 107 Randolph street, Thursday evening, January 5th, at 7½ o'clock. By order. CHAUNCEY MILLER, President.

☞ U. B. Darned, who sometimes "Korts the news," on lehrning the cause of the "rush" at 133 Lake street, thus poetizes:—

The reesun whi thars sutch a nawful rush,
T'a S. Reeve's bute & sho' store,
Is bekaws hees selin aph his stok at sutch
Awl alfin lo prices, in fack at kost, and in sum kases a leetle lore.

He says "thar ma bee 1 or too missteaks in the spellin; but he *nose* the *meater* is O Kay and the *centament* ly-kwize." He writes *truth* if not poetry.

FURNITURE.—Marsh Bros., at their new store, 106 Lake street, are exhibiting a large stock of new goods at prices low as ever. ja4-2t

SINGAR'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 66 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

☞ Who does not lose all relish for breakfast by having it served on a cold plate? As an appetiser, Van Schaack's Plate Warmer's (he of 47 State street) does up the business for the plates, and the Boston Soap Stone Griddles, AS IMPROVED FOR 1860, *to be used without grease*, bake beautiful brown breakfast cakes, *without filling the house with smoke*.

General dealer in Housekeeping Hardware, Kitchen Utensils, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stoves, Ranges, etc. de30-6t

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Art, Science, and Literature.

The WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a large, first-class Western Newspaper, published every THURSDAY MORNING. It is filled with valuable and entertaining matter prepared expressly for Western readers. Its Editorials deal vigorously with all the topics of the times, and it boldly advocates those measures and principles deemed most calculated to promote the general welfare. In price and size of sheet, amount and freshness of intelligence, variety and value of information, fullness and accuracy of Commercial matter, and in whatever else goes to make up a First-Class Newspaper, we challenge comparison with any other journal East or West.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

The Literary and Miscellaneous matter is prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combining the agreeable and useful.

A considerable amount of space is devoted to matters pertaining to Agriculture, such as publishing reports of Fairs, Farmer's and Fruit grower's conventions, crop prospects and statistics, improved implements for farm use, and all other things of general interest to farmers.

Every issue of this paper contains a condensed review of the week, including the leading events happening in Europe and the United States, and the rest of the world.

Great labor and care are expended on the Market Reports. The quotations of grain, cattle, hogs, poultry, vegetables, lumber, etc., will far more than repay the reader the subscription price.

A satisfactory summary of the proceedings of Congress will appear weekly, and the more important speeches will be published in full. The doings of the coming Congress will be read with great interest by the whole country.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a *live* newspaper and keeps fully up with the progress of the times, and its publishers are resolved to make it so instructive and valuable, that no "well regulated" Western family *can afford to be without it.*

POLITICAL ISSUES

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics—the year that will witness, we trust, the election of a Republican President and the national triumph of Republican Principles. The great issues to be submitted to a jury of the whole people are these: Shall Slavery be extended and protected by the Federal Government? Shall the public domain—the Free Territories of the Nation, be surrendered to the blighting intrusion of Slavery? Shall the Constitution be construed to recognize and support Slavery as a National Institution? Shall a Slave Code for the Territories be enacted? Shall the African Slave Trade be re-opened? In short, shall the doctrines of Calhoun, Judge Taney, and Buchanan supercede the principles of Free Government taught by Jefferson Madison, and Clay? These questions will demand a verdict at the hands of the American people.

And there are other important considerations to be decided by the next campaign. Among these are, Free Homesteads for the landless. Improvement of rivers and Harbors. A Railroad to the Pacific on a central route. Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming industry of the country. Retrenchment and Reform in the Federal expenses;—a restoration, in fact, of the spirit simplicity, and policy, of the earlier and purer days of the Republic.

On all these questions and issues the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will occupy no neutral ground, but will ever be found an earnest champion on the side that will promote FREEDOM, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

POSTAGE ON THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

The lawful postage on the Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE, within the State of Illinois, is only *thirteen* cents a year, if paid in advance; and outside of this State it is but twenty-six cents, if paid in advance.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Single Subscribers, in advance	$1.50
Three copies	4.00
Four copies	5.00
Five copies	6.00
Ten copies	10.00
Twenty copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00
TERMS OF DAILY—One year	$7.00
" —Six months	4.00
TERMS OF TRI-WEEKLY—One year	4.00
" —Six months	2.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

General Notices.

A CARD!—C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., of New York, will occupy their
New and Spacious Warerooms,
NOS. 326, 328 & 330 BROADWAY,
On the First of January, when they will be happy to see their former customers and friends with all CASH and prompt paying buyers from the West.
They will endeavor to make their stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods as attractive as any in the East.
Their New Sale room cover an area of HALF AN ACRE TO A FLOOR. de29-d&w-1w

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
CHICAGO, December 27, 1859.
The Annual Report of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, for 1859, will be published and ready for delivery early in January, 1860. Those wishing to secure extra copies will leave orders with the Secretary at his office in the Rooms, at an early day. Members and Railroad companies will be supplied at ten ($10) dollars per one hundred copies, with their business cards inserted on the cover, said card to be handed in immediately. S. CATLIN, Secretary.
de28 b313 1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessment due, and the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 8 Washington street, on the 29th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed, by payment of assessment due and costs thereof. Number of Certificates: 103, 115, 176, 177, 130, 145, 209, 237, 241, 242, 218, 243, 244, 247, 280, 290, 301, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 144, 202, 302, 314, 333, 334, 335, 3 6, 344, 345, 350, 360.
de29-b324-1m ROBT. H. HOW, Sec. and Treas.

"THE JONES LAMP," Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 37 Central street, Boston, (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.) B. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" Coal Oil Burner manufactured. oc26-b764-3m

OFFICE OF ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY, Chicago, December 20, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company at its office in the city of Chicago, on the 14th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of diminishing the capital stock of said company.
H. O. LOOMIS, W. S. GURNEE, D. HESS, Directors.
de23b285td

FOR SALE—PACKING BARRELS, City Made, constantly on hand. Also, LARD
Kegs and Half Barrels,
By C. H. SEAVERNS, No. 3½ Clark street, and GEO A. SEAVERNS, 74 S. Dearborn street. de8b190 1m

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE.
I am prepared to take FREIGHT for New York and Boston, at LOWEST RAILROAD RATES, and quick time as any other line. Mark Packages "VALENTINE EXPRESS."
And deliver to Michigan Southern Freight Depot, corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. For Rates, Contracts, &c., apply to F. A. CHAPMAN, Agent,
de12 b810 1m 54 Dearborn street.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS.
We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. Goods warranted and delivered in city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS,
oc10 141 and 143 W. Lake st., Chicago Illinois

ONE STATIONARY EIGHT Horse Power Steam Engine and Boiler. Also a lot of small unfinished Engines and Boilers for sale cheap. Apply to SHACKFORD, HOW & CO.,
de22x3w 212 South Water street.

TO COOPERS AND MILLERS.
2,000,000 of well seasoned CUT STAVES, with Heading to match. A superior article for sale by
de9b202 1m JONES, CHAPIN & CO., Niles, Mich.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Troches.
Brown's Troches.
Troches.
Troches.
"Pre-eminently the first and best,"
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs,"
Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box.
Sold by FENTON & CO.
jy14-ly 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House

FLEET & WALMSLEY,
MAKE LADIES' DRESSES,
MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS,
MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING.
They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make up everything at a reasonable cost, and ensure satisfaction in fit, style and workmanship. They keep on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as
HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS, GOLVES AND MITTENS.
Besides all Staple Goods, which in price they will not be outdone, as they sell low for cash.
Also—An assortment of Wools, German Baskets, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the useful
"Nursery Basket."
☞ Ladies, we solicit your patronage at
206 STATE STREET.
MRS. M. S. FLEET. [no23-b110-2m] MRS. E. WALMSLEY.

REMOVAL.—Tobey & Booth, Packers and Provision Dealers, have removed their office from No. 11 South Clark to No. 5 up-stairs (Wheeler's Block,) corner Clark and South Water streets.
ja3 b357 1w

ALCOHOL.—100 Bbls. 98 per cent., our own manufacture. For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO.,
de19 No. 107 South Water street.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and for sale REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
ja4

250 BBLS. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 BOXES PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. BEST WINTER Elephant Oil. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. BBLS. NEW MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BOXES CASTILE SOAP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 CASKS SAL SODA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

AMERICAN WATCHES
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMP'Y,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials of these celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856.

A gold medal was awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years during which time they have been tested as to ACCURACY, DURABILITY and RELIABILITY, in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical sciences in the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished, MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT in all its proportions, and, necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best Marine Chronometer. The following certificates are from gentlemen who have carried their Watches with them in their daily avocations, and are, therefore, reliable indications of what may be expected from the American Watch when in ordinary active use:

[Letter from Paul Murphy, the celebrated Chess Player.]
New York, October 15th, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Company.

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, has proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from the standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly.

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, " 6 "		Sept. 1, " 23 "	
" 15, " 10 "		" 15, " 28 "	
Aug. 1, " 16 "		Oct. 1, " 32 "	

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper. I am, with respect, truly yours,
PAUL MORPHY.

Boston, September 27th, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.;

Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch which I purchased of you Dec. 2d, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from time to time to the 19th of February, 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having, during the eight months, varied more than two seconds, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms. Yours truly,
JAMES H. CLAPP,
Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Browne, Bankers, Boston.

[The following is from Mr. Porter, the well-known Marine Chronometer and Watchmaker.]
Boston, September 28th, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.;

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of the watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them, without exception, have fulfilled my guarranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.
GEORGE E. PORTER.

Willton Bluff, South Carolina, Oct. 20th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Esq.;

Dear Sir:—The three Watches of your manufacture which I purchased to be used on my plantation, have proved to be the most correct time keepers I have ever known. I gave my head servant, my head carpenter, and my head engineer each, one of them; and since they have been in their respective possessions everything on the plantation has moved like clock work, in consequence of the extreme accuracy and regularity with which these watches perform. Truly yours,
LEWIS MORRIS.

Boston, August 20th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.;

Dear Sir:—The "Waltham" which I purchased some six months since, has given entire satisfaction. Its time has been fully equal to a "Frodsham," which I owned more than a year.
Truly yours, ALBERT METCALF,
65 Franklin street.

Book Room, 200 Mulberry street,
New York, Oct. 5th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.;

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in being able to certify that for the last six months I have carried a watch from the manufactory of the American Watch Company, and that it has given perfect satisfaction as a time-keeper. Judging from the one I have, I do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when watches made in the United States will supersede all others.
JAMES FLOY, D.D.

Boston, Aug. 9th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.;

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in stating that the American watch I have of your manufacture, performs to my perfect satisfaction, running regularly at the rate of thirty seconds fast per month.
Capt. GORHAM H. BASSETT.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.;

Dear Sir:—The watch I bought of you—one of your adjusted Chro. Bal. movements—runs to my entire satisfaction. For the past three months it has not varied more than one minute, and is now running at that rate. It has seen the hardest service in every way in point of locomotion.
Yours truly, C. C. SHEAFE.

New Haven, Conn. Sept. 27th.

R. E. ROBBINS, Esq.;

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 23d was duly received. In reply I would say, that the American watch No. 9939, has proved itself one of the best watches for railway purposes.

The American watch, in my opinion, is far better than any watch I have used for the last fourteen years on rail roads. I remain, respectfully yours,
G. A. FULLER,
Conductor New Haven, Hartford and Springfield R.R.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. ROBBINS, or by our predecessors, APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

☞ As these Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single Watches. For the American Watch Company,
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.
de6 ev [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-b694-y

1860—BILL-HEADS FOR THE New Year tastefully got up on nice paper, at Press and Tribune Job Office, 51 Clark street.
ja5 WM. H. RAND.

WANTED—A Protestant servent Girl, (Swedish or German preferred) to do the house work for a small family in the country. Apply at room No. 4, McCurdy's Building, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. ja5x1t

$3.50.—BUSINESS CARDS Printed on Enameled or Bristol Board for $3.50 per thousand, at Press and Tribune Job Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

TO RENT—Cheap to a good tenant, the convenient two-story Dwelling, No. 93 North Wells street, within five minutes' walk of the Court House. Apply to WALTER TRELEAVEN, 110 Lake street, (up-stairs.) ja5x1t

BUSINESS CIRCULARS AND Notices in every variety of script or plain type, at short notice. Press and Tribune Job Office, 51 Clark street.
ja5 WM. H. RAND.

BOARDING—A Gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board with parlor and bedroom on first floor, by applying immediately at No. 68 East Adams street. ja5x2t

CATALOGUES,
CONSTITUTIONS,
SERMONS,
ADDRESSES,
REPORTS,
And all kinds Pamphlet Work handsomely printed at Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street.
ja5 WM. H. RAND.

DIVIDEND.—Western Marine & Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on and after January 3d, 1860.
ja5-b866-2t W. H. WAITE, Secy.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Having secured the services of a first-class Wood Engraver, we shall be glad to answer the orders of our friends for any thing in his line. Prices VERY moderate. Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street.
ja5 WM. H. RAND.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Trunk Covers, Flags, Banners of all descriptions, Ropes Spliced, Hoisting Machines Fitted to stores, safes moved with safety and dispatch.
Work Shop, over Stafford & Colburn, Ship Chandlers, 134 and 136 South Water street, Chicago.
Pike's Peak Tents on hand. ja5-b365-4m

EVERYTHING,
PRINTED
THAT
ANYBODY
WANTS.
Press and Tribune Job Printing Establishment,
ja5-1w WM. H. RAND.

WANTED—A Situation to do general house or chamber work. Address MAGGIE MITCHELL, at this office. ja5x1

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76
A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city.
oc29-a788ly

NOTICE.—Superior Court of Chicago.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable John M. Wilson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago, within and for the County and State aforesaid,
Notice is hereby given that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Chicago, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State, on the fourth Wednesday, being the twenty-fifth day of January instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. of said day.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Chicago, January 5th, 1860. ja5-b67-20d

$1000 TO ANY ONE WISHING to engage in a MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, a chance is now offered rarely met with; the article produced being a staple one of trade, in heavy demand, yielding enormous profits, and secured by the patent laws of the United States, presenting at once a complete MONOPOLY. It can also be sold at ONE-HALF the price of any other in the market. Liberal terms will be offered to the right kind of man. Ample reference given and required. Address "M. M.," Box 1759 P. O. ja5x3t

SKATES! SKATES!!
THE CELEBRATED
ENGLISH CLUB PATTERN,
— FOR —
LADIES, MISSES, GENTS AND BOYS,
— ALSO —
YANKEE CREEPERS,
To Prevent Falling in Slippery Weather,
— AT —
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR!
No. 40 Clark Street,
BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

DR. HALL'S
Balsam for the Lungs.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EVERY BODY USES HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

☞ I have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:
☞ One from John Runyon, Waverley, Iowa, of his own son.
☞ One from Samuel Lessman, Camden, Hillsdale County, Michigan of a beloved daughter.
☞ One from Eli Budd, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.
☞ One from Dr. A. G. Doom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years practice.
☞ One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, of a consumptive daughter cured.
☞ One from M. M. Van Deusin, Springfield, Ill., as *the remedy* for Lung diseases.
☞ One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.
☞ One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years standing—an astonishing cure.
☞ One from Harriet Cummins, Cincinnati, O., cured of a severe bronchial difficulty, raising blood, &c.
☞ One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.

JOHN D. PARK,
Proprietor, Dealer in PATENT MEDICINES, Fancy Goods and Toilet articles,
124.... Lake Street 124
CHICAGO, ILL.
☞ Sold by all Druggists.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON
First-Class Security,
At ten per cent, for five years.
☞ Short Paper Discounted.
de19 B. F. DOWNING & CO., 63 Clark-st.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A New York Firm, well established, buying largely Breadstuffs, Provisions, etc., for shipment on foreign account, will take a PARTNER with $10,000, immediately—one who can influence produce for sale, and understands the business. Reply, with reference, to M. & S., care of GEO. BOWERYEM, Advertising Agent, "THE CENTURY" Office, New York. ja5 b361-3t

THE NEW PARKER FAMILY Sewing Machine, Spool, Silk, Cotton and Linen Thread, at No. 108 Lake street.
ja4x3t H. ALEXANDER, Agent.

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK & Philadelphia Steamship Company.
To Cork, Liverpool and Glasgow for $30.
The Steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail Saturday, January 14th for the above ports. For passage apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, Bankers, 40 Lasalle street.
The "Edinburgh" will follow Jan. 28th. ja5-b359-3tsod

STAR MILLS OF QUINCY.
This justly celebrated brand of Flour is offered to the city trade at the lowest market price, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Every Barrel Warranted.
PARKER & BUYINGTON, Exclusive Agents, (Late Sawyer, Parker & Co.,)
ja5-b350-1m 274 South Water street.

$4.20.—Beech and Maple Wood at the above figure. JOHN B. KING
ja5-b355 1w Third Yard east of Rush St. Bridge.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. HIRAM WHEELER.
ja5-b358-6m

HERVEY, BARKER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash advances on Property in Store. ja5 6tdy
C. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER. F. COFFEE.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ERNST PRUSSING,
No. 56 South Clark street.
Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted.
I shall pay particular attention to the
Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.
To merchants or traders, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods delivered to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings. Please call and examine my list. no14-b[illegible]w-ly

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1860.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
GREATEST DRAMA OF THE DAY,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
THE LEDGER'S GREAT STORY,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
APPLAUSE FROM BEGINNING TO END,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Go and See
THE HIDDEN HAND.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes $6; Upper $5.
Z. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.
WINTER TERM.
The advance class commences
TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1860,
at 7 o'clock. Elementary Class, Friday Evening, January 13, 1860, at 7 o'clock, in the
MUSICAL UNION HALL,
Methodist Church Block, Room No. 22.
Tuition $2 per quarter for ladies. $3 per quarter for gentlemen, payable in advance.
Members of the Musical Academy are entitled to free admission to all public entertainments of the Musical Union.
For further particulars inquire at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store, or of the undersigned.
B. F. DOWNING, E. W. WHIPPLE, S. B. RAYMOND, Directors.
de28 b517 2w

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860
LECTURES
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES.
The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture:
HON. H. J. RAYMOND,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
REV. T. STARR KING,
MORTIMER THOMPSON,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
REV. E. H. CHAPIN,
PROF. E. L. YOUMANS,
REV. T. W. HIGGINSON,
DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
GEO. SUMNER.
☞ Tickets may be obtained at the stores of E. S. Wells, D. B. Cooke & Co., and S. C. Griggs; at the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs houses, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the society in Portland Block.
H. W. KING, C. L. THOMAS, P. L. SHERMAN, Lecture Committee. P. L. SHERMAN, Chairman.
no30b156 9m

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON'S Commercial College.
COURSE OF FREE PUBLIC LECTURES
EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.
A series of Lectures comprising a variety of interesting subjects, will be delivered before Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College during the winter at the College Hall, in Larmon Block, by several of our distinguished citizens, who have generously consented to participate in the arrangement, as follows:
Rev. Dr. R. H. CLARKSON, St. James' Church.
Rev. Dr. N. L. RICE, North Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Dr. Z. M. HUMPHREY, 1st Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Dr. J. C. BURROUGHS, President University of Chicago.
Rev. Dr. R. S. FOSTER, President Northwestern University.
Rev. Dr. H. L. HAMMOND, Editor Congregational Herald.
CHARLES H. RAY, " Daily Press & Tribune.
JAS. W. SHEAHAN, " Daily Times.
J. K. C. FORREST, " Daily Democrat.
H. F. TAYLOR, " Daily Journal.
J. F. EVERETT, " Daily Herald.
J. F. EBERHART, " Home & School Journal.
WM. B. OGDEN, I. N. ARNOLD, DR. JOHN EVANS,
Prof. J. V. Z. BLANEY, THOS. HOYNE.
Admission Free, and our citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend. de8-b1 2m

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
WILLIAM BURKHART,
LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND,
Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. no10-b44-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A Cottage situated on Clybourne avenue, within three blocks of the horse Railroad, containing six rooms, Buttery, Clo les Press, &c., with Barn and Hydrant attached. Rent $6.00 per month. Apply at 137 Desplaines street, corner Kinzie. de29x1w

TO RENT.—House to Rent and Furniture for sale.—The house is located east of Wabash avenue and north of Twelfth street, and is ELEGANTLY FURNISHED throughout. As the present owner is declining housekeeping the furniture will be sold at a great sacrifice, or exchanged for Real Estate. Apply to P. S. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street. ja3x1w

TO RENT—Two new brick Dwellings, on Michigan street, between Cass and Wolcott; three stories and basements, with all the modern improvements. Possession given January 1st. Also, a Frame building on the Dock below Rush street Bridge—convenient and suitable for storage of flour and provisions. Apply to
de16b27-1m A. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 123 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered throughout and has good water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge.
no2-b903-3m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 600 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street, the house contains fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Good brick stables. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or I will sell. The most of the purchase money can remain for five or more years on bond and mortgage. Apply to
no21-b97-3m A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash avenue.

FOR RENT OR STORAGE.—The two lower floors and office room of the spacious store No. 91 South Water street between State and Dearborn. The whole or a portion will be rented or storage taken at very low rates. Apply to W. A. AIKEN & CO.
de30x1w

Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase for Cash, Real Estate or Bonds and Mortgages, a Stock of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, or Books and Stationery. Any one having a stock of goods to sell can hear of a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 3758, or by calling on J. B. FRENCH, Jr., 100 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. de3 b194-1m

A HOUSE WANTED.—Brick preferred, with from twelve to fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, in a good location; east of State street and north of Van Buren preferred. Would not object to boarding the proprietor if there are no small children. Reference for good care and sure pay given if required. Address Box 3923. de31x1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship on Sloan's Commercial College. Call at this office.
ja3-b344-1w

FOR SALE—Very Cheap a handsome Rosewood, Seven Octave, Full Iron Frame, new Piano Forte of superior tone. It will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. Can be seen at No. 188 West Madison street, up stairs. de29x1w

FOR SALE—A Pair of Horses and Buggy for sale or to Exchange for Goods.—The proprietor having no use for them wishes to dispose of the above. It is an excellent Family Team, and any one in want of such would do well to apply. Address for two days to "R. C.," at the office of this paper. ja4x2t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—200 acres Improved and 70 acres of Timbered Land in Tazewell county, Illinois. Also, a Dwelling House and four Lots, in the town of Spring Lake, for sale or exchange for a stock of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods, (or a stock consisting of a portion of each,) or Lumber. For further information, call on, or address, the undersigned, at Spring Lake, Tazewell County, Illinois.
ja4 2x1m S. MASHER, JR.

ONE PORTABLE NINE Horse Power Steam Engine
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Can be seen running daily and doing first-rate work. Sold for NO FAULT but to make room for a sixty horse power engine. Can be seen at No. 326 North Water street.
de30-b327-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING—Board with furnished rooms. Also, day board, at 57 Washington street, near State street. ja5x1w

BOARDING—Board can be obtained at the Waverley House, 228 Kinzie street, with a good single room, for $3.00 and $3.75 per week. Day board, $2.50 per week. Transient 75 cents per day.
ja4x2w A. U. COLBY, Proprietor.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 285 Michigan street, a few doors east of Rush street.
de1x1w

USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND Amusing
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
For young and old, such as fine Gold and Silver Spectacles, fitted with the best Crystal Glasses; superior Achromatic Opera Glasses, Single and Compound Microscopes, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Cosmoramas, Polyramas, Magic Lantern and Slides, Camera Obscuras, etc., are for inspection and sale at LOUIS M. DUS' Optical Establishment, 73 South Clark street, opposite the Court House. ☞ Silver Medals awarded to his goods at the National Fair, Chicago, and State Fair, Freeport, Ill.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
Piano Fortes and Melodeons,
NO. 99........CLARK STREET........NO. 99.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Seventeen First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at Music Store 99 Clark street. no20-b[illegible]-1y

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE
Will be open during the
SLEIGHING SEASON
FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS AND PARTIES.
☞ The House will be lighted with gas, and every accommodation will be furnished that parties may require.
de22b88-1m

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Irritated Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases.
oc18-b46-6m Sold only by FENTON & CO.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.
New and Second Hand
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Mirrors, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, etc.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, the Furniture and effects of a family declining housekeeping, together with a large assortment of New Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor Suits, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Marble Top Tables, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs, Side and Centre Tables, Etageres, Book Cases and Secretaries, Hall Stands, Work Tables, Piano Stools, Library Chairs, Cottage and other Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Hair, Moss and Sea Grass Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Mirrors in Elegant Gilt Frames, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, Crockery of all kinds, Cooking, Office and other Stoves, Office Desks and Chairs. Together with the Kitchen Utensils.
Also—One splendid Black Walnut Side Board, Mirror Back. Cost, $80. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
ja5-b366-2t Auctioneers.

POSITIVE CLOSING SALE
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, January 7th, 1860,
— OF —
Hotel Furniture, Beddings,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.,
Will be sold at auction,
Saturday Morning, Jan. 7th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,
At the rooms
OVER LAFLIN'S STORE CORNER OF SOUTH WATER ST. AND WABASH AVENUE,
— BY —
GILBERT AND SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS,
The entire stock of
Furniture and Equipments of a first class Hotel
In this city. This sale will be the largest one of the season, and will comprise an immense amount of rich Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Crockery and Glassware.
Also, one SUPERIOR SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, in rosewood case.
The sale, being by order of Court, will be positive and without reserve. J. T. HOYT, Agent and Receiver.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja4-b363-4t

SECOND TRADE SALE OF
BOOTS,
Shoes and Rubbers.
AT AUCTION.
January 5th, 1860. Consisting of 2,000 Cases.
Men's 2 Sole, warranted, Boots; Men's 2 So's Long Leg Boots; Men's 2 Sole Kip Boots; Men's 2 Sole Calf Boots; Men's French Calf Boots; Men's Buffalo Over Shoes; Men's Calf Over Shoes; Men's Rubber Over Shoes; Ladies' Rubber Over Shoes; Ladies' Snow Over Shoes; Ladies' Calf Pegged Heel Boots; Ladies' Calf Spring Heel Boots; Ladies' Goat Pegged Heel and Spring Heel Boots; Ladies' Enameled Pegged Heel and Spring Heel Boots; Ladies' Congress Heel Gaiters; Ladies' Congress Gaiters; Ladies' Side Lace Gaiters; Ladies' Side Lace Heel Gaiters; Ladies' Goat, Kid and Calf Sewed Boots; Ladies' Goat, Kid and Congress Boots; Ladies' Kid Heel Slippers; Misses' Kid and Goat Pegged Boots; Misses' Kid and Goat Pegged Boots; Misses' Calf Pegged Boots; Child's Fancy Shoes, all styles; Child's Heavy Sewed Boots; Child's Rubber Over Shoes; Misses' Rubber Over Shoes; Child's Gaiters, etc., etc.—
The Stock consists of a general assortment of such Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, as are usually kept by a Wholesale House in Chicago.
GOODS SOLD BY THE DOZEN.
Sale to take place at 54 Lake street.
ja2-b343-4t W. H. HASKELL, Auctioneer.

WAREHOUSE SALE.
I will sell for charges at the Warehouse of the
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
On Tuesday, Jan. 17th, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following goods, unless the charges are previously paid:
[B] 7 Bb's Liquor; Dubuque [illegible]; 45 Boxes Paper; Pat'k Kelly, 1 Box Luggage; [illegible] Clark, 60 Bbl. Fire Brick; W. H. Shoudbery, 1 Box Merchandize; C. G. W. Ten Eyck, 1 Hhd. Stalls; G. W. Ten Eyck, 1 Box Sheets.
de19-b2 9 1m J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

Money and Exchange

J. M. ADSIT'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
39........CLARK STREET, CHICAGO........39
Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Also Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de6 '59 ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, at the counter of any Bank or Banker in New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18 ly c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.
I discount first-class Commercial Notes.
I negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest, for Eastern capitalists. CHARLES H. HAM,
my7y 54 Clark street, Chicago.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
At Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1859, at the North Door of the Court House in the City of Chicago.
The undersigned, assignee of John W. Waughop, will offer at public auction, at 11 o'clock of said day, the interest and estate of said John W. Waughop in and to the following first class Real Estate, to-wit:
Forty-five (45) feet front, on the west side of State street, between Washington and Madison by 100 deep, with the two frame buildings thereon.
Also on Washington street 20x180, twenty feet east of the Methodist Church Block. Also an undivided third of the 20 feet adjoining said Block.
Lot 9 of Egan's Subdivision of lots 7 and 8, block 47, School Section.
Lots 5, 18, 19, of Block ten (10) School Section.
Undivided half of Lot two, in Block (11), School Section, and Lot No. 93 in Wabash avenue Methodist Church.
Also, all other assets in my hands as Assignee, by virtue of said assignment.
Terms of sale—Cash.
CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1859. GEO. W. LAY, Jr., Assignee.
de21-b273 10
The above sale is adjourned for one week to the 6th day of January, 1860, at eleven o'clock A. M.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1859. GEO. W. LAY, Jr., Assignee.
ja2-b346-td

REASONS FOR USING
QUERU'S
Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
1st.—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.
2d.—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (this is easily traced in the dejections.)
3d.—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be.
4th.—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable than the crude oil, because being a solid it must remain in the stomach, to undergo the natural process of digestion and assimilation, when on the contrary the liquid oil will pass off inoperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in a condition to make it emulsive, which always is more or less the case when the oil is indicated.
From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by
oc10-b548-6m FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!
IMMENSE SALE
— OF —
FINE BOOTS & SHOES AT COST!
At the Store formerly occupied by
C. E. Wiswall, 133 Lake Street.

LADIES' BUTTON D. S. WALKING BOOT				AT COST.
do	CONGRESS do	do	do	AT COST.
do	FINE DRESS GAITERS			AT COST.
do	WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS			AT COST.
do	do	do	GAITERS	AT COST.
do	FRENCH KID SLIPPERS			AT COST.
MISSES GAITERS AND SLIPPERS				AT COST.
CHILDREN'S do	do			AT COST.
GENTS' BOOTS AND SLIPPERS				AT COST.

THE ENTIRE STOCK
Will be Closed Out at Ruinous Prices.
S. REEVE,
de23b288-1m latp Successor to C. E. Wiswall.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD &
T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $449,318.98.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.
Capital and Surplus $231,067.98.
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
Capital and Surplus $179,841.58.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $230,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $362,104.94.

ERIE COAL.—The best quality of Erie Coal, "Mound Carbon," [illegible]
de6x1w E. HARRIS & CO.
Dock foot of [illegible] street.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1860.

CANADA AND CUBA.

Whatever diversity of sentiment may exist relative to the opposing theories of free trade and high protective duties, there ought to be entire unanimity on the subject of reciprocal free trade between the United States, on the one hand, and the British American Provinces and Cuba on the other. Without such relations with these countries our commercial system is necessarily incomplete. The one lying within the tropics, the other in hyperborean latitudes, the natural products of neither enter into competition to any great extent with the productions of our own country, while both furnish commodities which we are compelled to buy abroad, and both require much of what we have to sell.

Our exper ence in reciprocal trade with Canada has proved the wisdom and mutual advantage of the arrangement, so far as that country is concerned. Some time ago we prepared and published a series of statistics bearing upon our commercial relations with Cuba, which demonstrated that a similar policy with that country would lead to a similar result. Our trade with it would be immensely increased, leading to a permanent enhancement in the value of many of our own productions, and to a material reduction in the price of sugar and molasses which enter so largely into our domestic consumption, and which have come to be regarded as among the necessaries of life with all classes of our people.

Again, our national politics are constantly disturbed by questions of annexation, and we have frequent threatening and angry discussions with Spain, growing out of propositions to purchase Cuba and the lawless acts of hot-blooded fillibusters. At any moment we may be precipitated into a war with that government, or into an immense national debt for its purchase. The former would almost certainly involve us in difficulties with other European powers, and the latter would add immensely to our national burdens. We have also a question of annexation at the North, not so imminent and pressing as before the Treaty of Reciprocity, but still occasionally prominent, and liable to become more so at any moment that the annexation of Cuba assumes a tangible shape. The only practical solution to these grave questions, outside of war or a lavish expenditure beyond our means as a nation, is to be found in reciprocal free trade with each. By this policy all the expense and interminable difficulty that would flow from annexation, both before and after the act, are avoided, while all of the advantages of it are secured. It would be, in fact, a commercial annexation, fruitful of profit and harmony, and avoiding the difficulties, the expense and the dangers incident to a political union.

In relation to reciprocal free trade with Canada, there are some for abolishing so much of it as we already enjoy, while others are resolved upon extending it indefinitely, making trade between the two countries as free as it now is between the different States of the Union, abolishing custom houses and custom house officers now required on both sides of the line, and rendering the commercial Union, in every respect, complete. In this latter class are embraced all Western men who have given the subject any serious consideration; and the reasons which impel them to favor the proposition are equally applicable to a reciprocal free trade policy with Cuba. The River St. Lawrence is the natural outlet for a large part of the trade of the Northwest; while the Mississippi fulfils the same office for a portion of it and also for that of the Southwestern States. The Gulf of Mexico is but the widening out of the Mississippi, and Cuba, for all commercial purposes, is as much a coast-wise city as New Orleans or St. Louis. Almost all the breadstuffs, the pork and beef, the butter and cheese required for consumption in Cuba, ought to be taken from the States upon the Mississippi, instead of being transported to it across the Atlantic. The manufactures of our country, in iron, wood, leather, textile fabrics, &c., ought to find large sale in Cuba, and would do so under the policy which we advocate.

We have assurances that this subject will be brought to the attention of Congress during the present session. It is one in which the whole country is, or ought to be, interested; but to the Western States especially it is of the greatest importance. The fillibusters, the advocates for extending the area of American slavery and increasing the power of the slave States in the federal Union, will, of course, oppose reciprocity, and favor either conquest or purchase in its stead. But all those who look to the permanent welfare of the country, who desire to eliminate from our national politics all sectional and disturbing elements, and who seek to place our great industrial interests of agriculture and manufactures upon a prosperous and satisfactory basis, will support reciprocal free trade, with both Canada and Cuba, as essential to these ends and to the perfection of a continental commercial system.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

Despite the pointed and emphatic denials of the Chicago *Times*, there are slaves in Nebraska. We do not know how many have been taken there by the industry and zeal of the Missourians, to whom in these latter days the work of propagandism seems to have been specially entrusted; but here and there in the Territory, they may be found as domestics in Southern families,—slaves held by force—slaves liable at any day to be hurried off on a bill of sale to the rice swamps or cotton fields of the South. The overwhelming democratic sentiment of the Territory has made this slaveholding easy. The escape of a negro has been the signal of a general hunt; and up to this day, although Nebraska is nominally free, except in so far as it is bound by the Dred Scott decision, a darky can be held there with as much safety as in South Carolina or Mississippi. To make slave-selling and slave-breeding impossible in that land, once protected by the Missouri Compromise, the Republicans of the Territorial Legislature brought forward a bill cutting up the system, root and branch. Our readers know how it was fought upon one pretence or another; how it was delayed, amended and disguised, and how at last it was beaten—every vote in its favor being cast by avowed Republicans, and every vote in opposition, coming from the Democracy.

This is a brief history; but it is pregnant with meaning. Here is, on the heels of the Kansas imbroglio, another practical exposition of the boasted power of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to keep Slavery out of our territorial possessions. Here is a practical effect of the Dred Scott decision in putting Slavery into the Territories. Here is a confession of the utter worthlessness and hollowness of the scheme of "unfriendly legislation," which Mr. Douglas painfully devised. Here is a record plain as day, of the proclivities of the modern Democracy to the support of Slavery where it exists and in the new countries to which it seeks to make its way—proclivities in which Douglas men and Buchaneers share alike. It not so—if the Nebraska Legislature, composed in greater part of Democrats, were honest in their interpretation of the true intent and meaning of the Nebraska bill—if they do not make the Dred Scott decision the law of the land—if they believe in the efficacy of "unfriendly legislation"—if they are not ingrained Pro-Slavery men—what, in the name of all that's honest and fair, prevented the passage of the bill which the Republicans proposed? If there were no slaves to be liberated by its requirements, it might have been passed with no care for its consequences. If there were slaves, the necessity for action was imperative, and it should have been had without delay. In either event the Democracy grossly belied their professions, and became parties to a crime from the effect of which Nebraska will be slow to recover. We cite the case to illustrate the care of the Democracy for the freedom of the Territories over which the great Compromise of the lamented Clay was extended.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

On this subject there is but one voice from the entire Democratic press of the free States, so far as this press has yet spoken out. The downright Southern sectionalism, and barefaced outrage perpetrated in the United States Senate by the utterly unfair and unjust composition of all the important committees in that body, have struck with astonishment the Northern Democracy.—*Dubuque Herald.*

The *Herald* is literally correct in saying there is but "one voice" from the entire Democratic press of the free States on the Southern sectionalism displayed by the Democracy in the composition of the Senate Committees. We have a pretty extensive exchange with the class of Democratic journals alluded to, and the only "voice" that has yet reached us from the whole number in condemnation of the outrage is that of the Dubuque *Herald*. It stands without a Democratic associate in this thing, just as it did in its condemnation of the Democratic Legislature of Nebraska for refusing to abolish slavery in that Territory. In both these matters the *Herald* has associates, but they are Republican journals, not Democratic.

And now we ask of the *Herald*, what can you possibly hope to accomplish by your denunciations? The policy of the party will be not a whit changed by anything you may say. It will continue to be dictated from south of Mason and Dixon's line; Democratic leaders will continue to utter, unrebuked, treasonable threats of disunion as a condition sure to arise if that policy is not carried out; and you will continue to support that policy and elevate those leaders to the high places of government. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, made a bold and denunciatory speech in Congress the other day, in which he rebuked the sectionalism of his party, as you have done through your columns. But before the sun had gone down, Morris voted with the Democracy for the veriest Lecompton man and disunionist in the House for Speaker, and thereby extracted the sting from his bold words. Those who dictate the sectional policy of the Democratic party care nothing for your bold words or for Morris', so long as you and he can be whipped into the traces when your votes and services are needed to carry out that policy.

The *Herald* is correct in saying that the grossest sectionalism has marked the composition of all the important Senate Committees. It might, however, with equal truth say the same thing of the composition and the *dicta* of the Supreme Court—the same thing of the policy of the present Administration—the same of Democracy everywhere that it is in the ascendant. But so long as that journal continues to identify itself with the Democratic party, to vote for its candidates, and to urge its readers to do the same, all its brave words go for naught, and its boasted courage and manliness in giving utterance to them only render it the more obnoxious to censure from the painful contrast between its words and its deeds.

GROW AND BRANCH.

Under the belief that Mr. Grow had in his difficulty with Mr. Branch, yielded to the demands of the *code duello*, and consented to make himself a party to a "hostile meeting," we took occasion to read him a short lecture on the folly of his conduct in thus becoming an abettor of barbarism. Now that the correspondence between the two gentlemen has been published, (it is in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of to-day) and we learn that he refused to put himself on a level with the ruffians who resort to the duel as a remedy for affronts and injuries, we can do no less than say as much in his praise as we ventured in his condemnation. He has done well! In the atmosphere of Washington, primed as it is by slavery and its attendant evils, a much greater degree of courage is required for writing a letter like that of Mr. Grow, than to face a pistol at ten paces; and he is to-day in the eyes of all proper minded men of the North as well as of the South, more of a hero than if his opponent were lying wounded or dead at his feet. We trust that during the session, Mr. Grow's example may generally be imitated by the Republican side of the House. The party has no men to lose in the duel; but let it not be forgotten that it owns no one, who does not, when assailed, appeal to any means at hand in the exercise of the right and duty of self-defence. It is one thing to refuse a challenge; but it is quite another to be awed by bluster or blows into a surrender of what any gentleman may demand!

IS MR. BUCHANAN GUILTY OF FALSEHOOD?

Many Douglas and a few Republican journals assail Mr. Buchanan with great ferocity for his assertion that the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, decided that Slavery is carried by the Federal Constitution into all the Territories of the United States, whence it can be excluded by nothing less than a State Constitution. They openly accuse the venerable Chief Magistrate of deliberate falsehood; and, what is worse, prove it. But, after all, the difference between the President and his censor is that between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. The Court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case; but not content with that, told what it would decide if certain facts were brought before it. Doubtless these opinions, expressed by a majority of the bench, were unasked, ill-timed, and, being intended for the accomplishment of a political purpose, impertinent; but the country has looked upon them as a decision of the great Constitutional question at issue; because it is certain that a decision in accordance with the *obiter dicta* will be pronounced whenever opportunity occurs. We see no occasion then to doubt that, though the President has been premature in his declaration, and nominally incorrect, the law is, by the affirmations of the Court, what it claims it to be.

"THIS FREE COUNTRY."

The project for enslaving the ninety thousand free blacks of Maryland is again agitated by the pro-slavery papers of that State; and petitions to the Legislature praying the passage of an act by which the proposed enslavement may be authorised are being circulated for signatures. We are glad to say that that sterling Opposition journal, the Baltimore *Patriot*, denounces the wickedness with all the indignation and scorn that honorable and just men ought to feel when a proposition so infamous is submitted for approval. The *Patriot* assures its readers that the pirates overrate their strength, and that the iniquity at which they are at work will not be accomplished.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods into New York for the last Three Years.

The following table gives the monthly aggregate receipts of Foreign Dry Goods into the city of New York for the last three years. It will be seen that the imports for the last year, are twice as large as the preceding years, and *twenty-five millions* larger than in 1857. How far the increase in the value of goods imported is attributable to an improvement in the invoiced value of goods as compared with the first few months after the crisis of 1857, must of course be left to conjecture, but cannot probably be more than 5@7½ per cent. on the valuation of 1858:

	1859.	1858.	1857.
January	$10,575,587	$2,948,236	$10,966,479
February	10,516,305	5,556,793	12,506,611
March	10,561,960	5,518,445	9,118,973
April	8,040,719	3,614,685	5,931,360
May	8,104,299	3,154,806	3,226,419
June	8,165,017	3,849,613	4,589,982
July	16,897,031	7,599,109	15,566,694
August	15,146,907	16,392,646	10,909,742
September	7,828,066	6,916,011	7,186,012
October	4,712,793	3,392,851	3,585,821
November	6,224,958	4,615,571	3,029,964
December	1,754,968	4,488,329	1,912,982
Total	$112,183,611	$60,154,568	$90,534,129

The total imports of all classes of merchandise at New York since January 1, 1859 foot up as follows, compared with 1858 and 1857:

	1859.	1858.	1857.
Total imports	$266,416,644	$149,221,323	$214,327,309

COMPLIMENT FROM A CROWNED HEAD.—The King of Denmark has presented to the N. Y. State Library a copy of Lepsius' work on Egyptian and Ethiopian Antiquities, taken from the Royal Library of Copenhagen. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Chairman of the Library Committee, has made an appropriate acknowledgment.

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans, just now, is very gay. Money plenty. Health never better. Weather magnificent. Hotels overflowing with visitors. Two operas and several theatres in full blast.

THE WOMEN ARE COSTLY DARLINGS.—The importations of silk for them for the port of New York alone is, for 1859, $63,682,644.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDITH'S MINISTRY. By HARRIET B. MCKEEVER. Philadelphia: Lindsley & Blakiston. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is regarded by the admirers of the authoress as one of her very best efforts. The story is well told, the style is easy and graceful, and the moral teachings worthy of imitation. Readers will find it an entertaining and a useful book.

PRENTICEANA; Or, WIT AND HUMOR IN PARAGRAPHS. By the Editor of the Louisville *Journal*. New York: Derby & Jackson. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

As a wit George D. Prentice has long enjoyed a national reputation. His sharp sayings have found their way into every newspaper in the land, and many a hearty laugh have they provoked in the lordly mansions upon the Hudson, and the log cabins of the West. The collection of his pithy paragraphs into a book was a happy thought, and will prove a capital prescription for the blues. Go and buy it against the time of need.

EVENINGS AT THE MICROSCOPE; Or, RESEARCHES AMONG THE MINUTER ORGANS AND FORMS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F. R. S. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

It has become a very trite remark that facts when correctly viewed and understood, are stranger than fiction. Some readers are constantly finding so many new facts to engage their attention that they cannot spare time to devote to any other class of reading. This book will furnish new new objects of study and new themes for thought to all who have not become acquainted with the world of wonders revealed by the microscope. It is a good book to put into the hands of children, as the descriptions are plain and graphic, and the objects presented curious and entertaining. The text is illustrated by a great number of engravings; but it would be better for the parent to make a small investment in a microscope and teach children the use of it, and then they can not only verify the experiments of this book, but pursue their own investigations at pleasure. The book before us is well worthy the attention of all who have a taste for the delightful studies of Natural Science.

SCHOOL DAYS AT RUGBY. By an Old Boy. Boston; Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book will be read with great zest by the boys, and perchance while away a pleasant hour for "old" boys as well. It is handsomely illustrated, and the entire typographical execution is in the best style of art. The high position which the Rugby School maintained for many years under the distinguished Dr. Arnold will make the work a matter of curious interest among a large circle of literary men, both in this country and Europe.

THE OTTAWA RESCUE CASE.

Comparisons and Contrasts.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

To-day three of the best men of this county were taken to your city in custody of a deputy Marshal of the United States. Five more, we learn, are specified by name in the published indictment, and will soon follow. Two hundred more are criminated in the indictment and not named. When they are expected to be taken from us, we do not know. For what are they to be taken? What heinous crime have they committed? Have they seized and blockaded with cannon the largest navigable river in the United States, planting cannon to obstruct its free navigation, as the Missourians did at Lexington? No. The Government of the United States takes no notice of that. It never reached the ears of the President or a grand jury, though published in every paper of the country. Have they invaded one of the Territories, murdering citizens, as Barber and Phillips were murdered, or ravishing women or burning houses? No! For Clark and Emery, the murderers of these men, Government have public appointments! So also for Titus, Woodson, Jones, and such like! Have they associated to seize, beat or tar and feather free white citizens from other States who express sentiments in favor of Freedom? No? No grand jury of this Union takes cognizance of such offences against Freedom, though perpetrated continually in the Slave States. Well, what is it charged that these men have done? Why, it is said that a piece of property which our Government and Courts says is *only* property—a piece of *live* property—such as a horse or a cow, or an ox—except that it has but two legs—that this piece of property which was led into this city with a rope, as an ox or a horse is sometimes led, which was guarded by ten ruffianly looking fellows with pistols and bowie knives; that this piece of property did, on its own good legs, escape from its so-called owner, regardless of pistol and bowie knife, and that these, our citizens—our best, most respected and quietest men—stood by, saw the property run, and perhaps said, "Well done, darkey," or furnished him a road to travel upon. It is not claimed that these men, our citizens, have stolen anything. They are none the richer that the ox, or whatever it was, ran off. It is not pretended they are. They have not stolen, nor robbed, nor ravished, nor murdered, nor committed the treason of obstructing the great rivers with cannon; but it is said they have seen a piece of property run off on its own legs, and in a conveyance, which it drove, for itself, over a road provided for all who wish to travel it. This is the height of their sin, as charged. This is the head and front of their offending. For this we are to give up, piecemeal, two hundred and eight of our first and noblest citizens.

Now, Messrs. Editors, the undersigned, in common with many others, are the owners of some valuable property, mounted, not on two legs, it is true, but on four. We have oxen, and horses, and swine, and have had sheep. We have had them to stray and have lost them. We have never heard of the Government of the United States being eager to assist us in their recovery. What recovery has been made, has been at our own expense. Had one of these animals, *our* property, or the property of any Northern man, escaped from us, taken refuge in the city of Charleston, S. C., or any other Southern city, and had Mr. Keitt, or any other Southern gentleman, cracked a long whip at the runaway and set him again scampering for his freedom, do you think the Grand Jury of a United States Circuit Court in South Carolina would have indicted two hundred and eight of the best citizens of that State for aiding and abetting in that flagrant act? Would they, even if the property had been in the custody of a Sheriff or Deputy Marshal? You know it is nonsense to talk of it. Well, where is the difference? Why is this great indignity to be be put upon our citizens? Is it because we live north of a certain line called Mason and Dixon's? Is it because we are known to be desirous to abide by the laws of our country, and not likely to resist? To us it is unaccountable. One of our citizens (Phillips) who emigrated to Kansas was shot in cold blood, Democrat as he was, because opposed to slavery, and his murderer appointed to office. Ten of the citizens of Ottawa emigrated to Kansas, and their property was taken from them on landing at Leavenworth, by a gang headed by Clarkson, who afterwards received from Mr. Buchanan the office of Postmaster at that same city. Messrs. Editors, the people of this county *do* desire to be law-abiding. But laws to be binding must be equal and just and equally executed. The strained cord will break. To-day it would have required but two hours' notice, and a few words from a very few men, and the Marshal of the United States would have had an evidence of the temper of the people. The storm of popular indignation when it breaks will be terrible, and we wish to avert it. 'Tis said "Oppression maketh a wise man mad." Men are mad—fighting mad—all over the country, and it only requires the sanction of a very few men in this community, and Uncle Sam's officers would be compelled to desist from doing this hellish work, perhaps in the whole North.

These citizens of ours are among the noblest and best we have, and we want your people to treat them well.

WILLIAM STRAWN,
BRONSON MURRAY.

Correction—A Note from Mr. Farnsworth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I did *not* state in my remarks, in the debate in the House, that "I knew of no one who sympathised with the *purposes* of John Brown, or with his *intentions*," as I am reported by the telegraph, and as is stated in your paper—but, on the contrary, I stated that "*there were* persons in my district, and all over the country, who sympathised with John Brown and with his intentions, but not with the manner in which he undertook to carry out those intentions," as you will see by a reference to the *Daily Globe*.

I should not have noticed this, or any other error of the telegraph, had it not re-appeared in your notice of my speech in your paper of the 28th. Yours, truly,

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

Currency Mistaken for Money—No. 3.

I believe in individual effort and influence to correct the monstrous mistake of modern society, that giving a general currency to *debt* makes it *money*—a mistake that has destroyed the peace of mind of more men, broken up more good fortunes and good homes, and done more mischief, generally, in this country, than any other influence whatever. I say what I know when I assert that it creates a worse than useless debt, and then makes its payment impossible. Every dollar of debt currency is a ticket of leave to a dollar of gold or silver money, the only money that will pay debt, and a certificate of its loss; the thing cannot be employed without an absolute loss of capital in pre-existing money to an equal amount. It follows that if notes are required for portableness, and bank credits for safety and the convenience of daily demand to save the transfer of coin, the coin must remain in reserve in the coffers of the bank, dollar for dollar, against every circulating note and undrawn loan. The effective circulation of coin is in its ownership, and any attempt to circulate its ownership, and the coin itself at the same time, defeats itself; it can only result in the utter loss of the coin, so far as we are concerned, by throwing it for nothing into the hands of some other community who practice no such folly, or less of it. *We cannot eat our cake and have it too.*

It is only a wealthy community that can make this loss without being ruined. England and the United States, by indefatigable labor, accumulate a vast amount of capital and wealth, a large portion of which they convert into gold and silver, and then busy themselves to the utmost in expelling the money portion of it to the benefit of France and Asia. Those regions are increasing their exports accordingly, and are reaping an immense advantage in the accession of capital from our folly. Asia is taking more than $100,000,000 per annum, mostly in silver, the drain being from the United States and England, our gold being exchanged for silver coin in Europe, which metal is less reduced in value than gold, because of its smaller relative increase. We must use our money, and not debt in its place, if we would save our capital and avoid bankruptcy.

The control of the currency has improperly, and, in my opinion, unconstitutionally fallen into the hands of the State Legislatures of this country, not one of whom it would appear, with the exception of the Legislature of Arkansas, understands the subject. I see no chance of relief therefore but in the movement of individuals in the establishment of bullion banks, either with or without incorporation, to borrow and lend *money*, but never *debt*.

I suggest a "Bullion Savings Bank," with an ample capital to protect depositors, as well as to secure the public confidence, the capital to be paid in coin, the bank to receive deposits in coin, returnable on stipulated time, or with notice of withdrawal some day, in advance of the immediate demand, after the manner of a Trust Company, so that the receipts shall average in time to provide for payment, beyond the possibility or liability of a demand, without coin in hand to meet it. It is just and proper that the masses who own the currency should receive interest on it; at present they are absolutely taxed indirectly on their own capital. Pay interest on all deposits according to time, the smaller rate on the shorter time; then lend at a profit on the rate of interest by discounting active commercial paper and dealing in domestic exchange, with names enough as endorsers to make the loan secure; issue certificates of deposit for as low a denomination as $20 for circulation, to obviate the objection to the unwieldiness of coin; avoid all permanent and long loans, that the circulation of coin or coin certificates may be as active as possible. I think this bank, in the hands of substantial proprietors, would yield a handsome profit to them and a vast benefit to Chicago.

It will be observed that *capital* would be employed in this bank—the present savings banks have none; yet these banks with no capital obtain public confidence and vast sums on deposit. I believe the deposits in the Savings Banks of Massachusetts amount to $33,000,000, and they operate largely to the expansion of the debt currency. Many of them are directly concerned in the banks of issue and subject to their worst risk, that is to say, to the risk of stockholders who are bound to the extent of their stock to foot all losses. As to the element of risk in such commercial paper as is discounted in the banks of the cities, it is much smaller than is generally supposed; it is so small, indeed, that bank stocks are the favorite and profitable investments in most of the cities of the United States. It is said by well informed bankers that the average loss by bad debts on the loans of the New York and Boston banks does not exceed one-tenth of one per cent per annum.

There is a Savings Bank in Boston, which was commenced on a small scale about five years ago, called "The Five Cents Savings Bank," which already has deposits to the amount of $2,500,000. I think, therefore, the estimate of $1,000,000 deposits for a Bank in Chicago, *with capital for security*, may be moderate.

I should recommend, also, keeping running cash account, without interest, to promote an active circulation of coin, if the work could be paid for, but as the Bank would not lend the funds in hand on those accounts, the payment must be made by commission on the sums transferred, or, like the Bank of Harrisburg, by a certain charge for each page of entries on the bank book.

A Bank organized upon this plan could scarcely fail of becoming a popular institution and a rallying point for the friends of a sound currency. There can be no doubt that there is a general distrust of the present system of banking and currency, although few persons take pains to investigate it. A well founded opinion prevails that there is a radical defect therein, which renders bankruptcy inevitable in spite of the most prudent individual management of business. I know it to be so, notwithstanding Adam Smith, and the other economists of Europe, who seem to have been too much under the shadow of the Bank of England, the great originator of this evil, which has filled the commercial world with irredeemable debt, to see anything clearly that might cast a doubt upon the utility of that mighty institution.

Probably we must address the self interest of proprietors to get this method of banking into operation, although it might be done by a city for the benefit of the trade, and to the profit of all the citizens, like the old Bank of Venice, the old bank of Amsterdam, and the present Bank of Hamburg. What then may be the prospect of profit to the proprietors of such a Bank? I am not well acquainted with rates and charges at present in Chicago, nor with the current rate of interest, but I take it 2 per cent. per annum profit could be made on the deposits, by loans and exchange dealing, and I will venture to present some figures that may lead others to a more accurate estimate.

Proprietor's capital	$200,000	
Deposits, absolute	1,000,000	
	$1,200,000	
$1,200,000 loan, say at 8 per ct. per annum		$96,000
CONTRA.		
Interest on $1,000,000 deposits at 6 per ct	$60,000	
Loss of interest on probably $20,000 uninvested, at 8 per cent	1,600	
Loss by bad debts, ⅛ of 1 per cent	8,000	
Rent $1,000, Salaries $4,000	5,000	
Contingencies	3,400	
		$73,000
Dividend on proprietor's capital at 11½ per ct		$23,000

End of the Fremont Trials.

We find in the Mariposa *Star* the following notice of the case of J. C. Fremont *et als.*, vs. George H. Crenshaw, the Merced Mining Company *et als.*, which has just been tried at Mariposa:

This was a suit to eject the defendants from the Black Drift of the Josephine vein brought under the Fremont patent. The defence was chiefly a plea of the statute of limitations—prior and vested interest in the defendants, fraud and secrecy in locating the grant—that it was located entirely upon mineral lands, and without the district in which it was authorized to be located, and that the subject of litigation was mineral premises, and not conveyed by the patent which only conveyed agricultural and grazing rights. On 20th November, the defendants applied for a continuance, to secure absent testimony in London, which was denied by the Court, and the trial ordered to proceed—whereupon the defendants demanded a jury trial, and twenty-four jurors were summoned. On the 1st of December, the Court discharged the jury deciding that the defence contained no issue of fact for a jury, and rendered judgment for the plaintiffs.

German Teachers in Public Schools.

The Tenth ward is full of inhabitants of German origin, and the local board have employed a German teacher in their schools. In a large and active commercial community like ours a knowledge of any other living language than the vernacular is often of great consequence, in a utilitarian point of view, and if acquired in early life, it is acquired easily. The perfect possession of another language is also an important step in a liberal education. The credit of having effected this arrangement in the Tenth ward is, we believe, due to Mr. Daniel Slote, a warm friend of popular education, and always active in devising measures for its improvement. In the Tenth Ward all that a large majority of the pupils need, in regard to the German language, is to be prevented from losing the knowledge of it while they are learning English. There are other parts of the city where the same method might be advantageously introduced.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

[From the London Herald, Dec. 13]

The Cabinet of Washington accepted the Reciprocity treaty, which enabled the Canadian farmer to carry their cereals across the boundary line; yet this was not done without colonial sacrifice, for the Americans did not consent until they were allowed to share in North American fishery and navigation rights, which they claimed in addition to the British markets which they had secured. But this reciprocity is not secured in perpetuity, and hence uneasiness, not to say alarm. It may suit the special interests of England in the future, as it has done in the past, to make some other change in her commercial policy, which may disturb the Reciprocity treaty, and this contingency is not ever-looked in the chapter of eventualities. Indeed, it is anticipated by Mr. Buchanan (Member for Hamilton, Canada,) and his friends, and the remedy proposed is a Zollverein between Canada and the United States. Under such a compact neither country would levy any customs taxes, on their interior frontiers, but only at the seaports from Labrador to Mexico, where the same duties would be imposed. This is what the political party called moderates put forward as a Canadian policy of patriotism, as distinguished from a cosmopolitan policy, which really amounts to protection against free trade, or as Mr. Buchanan styles it, "free imports." It is also pointed out in this programme of a Zollverein, that by making the River St. Lawrence the great highway of America, free trade and navigation with Canada would give to the United States, and especially to the Western States, all the commercial advantages of annexation.

In these speculations a broad line of distinction is drawn between Great Britain and the British Empire, the former term excluding, and the latter including the colonies; and hence it is argued that what may suit the one may not suit the other. This is strongly shown in the present state of the timber duties. Colonial timber pays a duty in our ports of only 10s per load, but timber of foreign growth pays a duty of 55s per load. This difference is protection to Canada, but as it is destructive, or at least highly injurious to our shipowners, especially since the repeal of the navigation laws, it is very certain that it cannot be permanently continued, and as soon as it ceases the lumber trade must suffer. Here, then, is a case in which the interests of Great Britain and the British Empire are no longer in harmony. The principle of removing a tax from raw material applies with as much force to timber as to cotton, for a ship is as much a manufacture as a textile fabric, and till that concession be made our mercantile marine are wronged, and the advocates of free trade place themselves in a false position. This the Canadians fully admit, but at the same time desire to find another market in the United States under the Zollverein to which we have referred; and this seems very reasonable; but Mr. Buchanan's project of "decentralizing" the manufacturing power of the empire is quite impracticable. No government can create trade or markets, though a government may destroy both, and certainly we did the latter when America was a colony, and by that insane conduct lost its possession. It rests entirely with individual capitalists to put their establishments where they please, but with their free will neither the Parliament nor the Executive have any right to interfere. Therefore, government cannot decentralize the manufacturing system. If men choose to retire from the competition of Lancashire and Yorkshire, they are at liberty to do so, in pursuit of what they may deem their own interests, but this must be their own voluntary act. Mr. Buchanan, however, throws out a bait, alluring, indeed, to some of the least successful of our own people, provided the Zollverein system were secured. England, he contends, will never obtain free trade with the United States, simply because we could crush them by our superior capital and skill; but if an Englishman established himself as a manufacturer in Canada, then he would, by virtue of the commercial league, enter the American market without payment of the 25 per cent. now charged on British goods.

Though the direct interest of the subject relates to Canada, it is easily seen that it is more comprehensive, drawing its importance from the principle of free trade, which in practice is as yet only in a state of transition, its application up to this date being no more than exceptional. When the change was first introduced by Sir Robert Peel, who, indeed, only extended the plans of Mr. Huskisson, a distinction was drawn between duties for monopoly and duties for revenue, and thus the small end of the wedge was introduced, but experience has shown that that distinction was more plausible than real, and the case of the shipowners is in point. Chancellors of the Exchequer may be very reluctant to surrender the duties on timber, but the mercantile marine demand their remission in the name of justice, which ought ever to override expediency. We now also perceive how free trade is affecting the colonies. The West Indies have long complained of being no better treated than Cuba, and from that controversy branched out the dispute between free and slave labor. It is evident that Canada, and we may, indeed, say the whole of British North America, are conscious that their position is adversely changed in regard to the British Empire, and that they seek not a political but a commercial incorporation with the United States, with a view to shut out the produce of Europe by extending heavy custom duties. They go the length of denying that free trade exists, but instead of it only a partial adoption of free imports. These subjects must press themselves on the Imperial Legislature, and they must be solved, not evaded. It is not our business to reconcile such difficulties, but it is our duty to sound a note of warning.

Correspondence Between Branch and Grow.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1859.

SIR:—Will you please name a time and place, outside the District of Columbia, at which you will receive from me a communication in writing. Very respectfully,

L. O'B. BRANCH.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

On the copy of this note, retained, is an endorsement by Mr. Winslow, in these words:

"The note, of which this is a copy, was handed to me by Mr. Branch, immediately after the colloquy between him and Mr. Grow. No opportunity occurred of delivering it, without attracting undue attention, until I met Mr. Grow at the Capitol, on Friday.

"WARREN WINSLOW."

During Friday evening I received from Mr. Grow, through the Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York, a reply, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1859—7 P. M.

SIR:—Your note of the 29th instant, was placed in my hands by your friend Governor Winslow, at 12 o'clock, M. to-day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was doubtless—as nothing else had occurred between us—based upon the remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion I used no language in violation of parliamentary law and not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarrantable provocation; but my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution, I shall defend whenever they are assailed. Very respectfully yours,

GALLUSHA A. GROW.

To HON. L. O'B. BRANCH.

By those who are acquainted with the penal code of this district, to which my attention is drawn by Mr. Grow in his letter, it will be readily understood that no other course is left me but to publish this narration, and leave the whole matter to the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

L. O'B. BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2d. 1860.

Douglas in Minnesota.

Stephen A. Douglas, is again in the regular Democratic fold. He was not invited back, nor was his association or fellowship desired by the leading members of the Democratic party. He was not allowed to return in a manner consistent with his political or personal honor, but was compelled to prostrate himself upon his belly and crawl into the presence of his haughty and offended masters. For that poor privilege even, he was forced to sacrifice everything, friends, principles, and long cherished hopes and aspirations. A more humiliating exhibition has never been witnessed in this country. A more humiliating exhibition has never been witnessed in this country. Once at the head of a great and powerful party, haughtily dictating its course and policy, with high hopes and brilliant prospects of being borne by it into the Presidential chair, he stands before the country to-day, shorn of his power, despised for his weakness, a bankrupt in political character, degraded and humiliated by his masters, a poor contemptible specimen of a used up brawling demagogue. How great the change. Six months ago himself and friends were all powerful in Minnesota. All worshipped at the shrine of Douglas. To-day he is spurned by every Democratic paper in the State save two, as unfit and unworthy to lead the Democratic party, even on its disgraceful march down the pathway of defeat and ruin. So closes, to all intents, the political career of an over-rated and presumptuous pretender, whose public life has only been distinguished by the great and numerous evils which his wicked genius has brought upon the country.—*Minneapolis Atlas.*

Ohio's Response.

Gov. Chase's Message to the Ohio Legislature responds thus to the threats of the disunionists in Congress:

Ohio has uttered no menace of disunion when the American people have seen fit to entrust the powers of the Federal government to citizens of other political views than those of a majority of her citizens. No threats of disunion in a similar contingency by citizens of other States will excite in her any sentiments save those of sorrow and reprobation. They will not move her from her course. She will neither dissolve the Union herself nor consent to its dissolution by others.

Faithful to the covenant of the Ordinance, she will resist the extension of Slavery; confirmed in the principles of the Constitution, she will oppose its nationalization; true to the faith in which her youth was nurtured, and calm in the consciousness of her matured strength, she will abide by the Union, and, under the Constitution, maintain Liberty.

Let us hope that good counsels may yet prevail; that differences may be composed by a return to the faith of the Fathers, and to the original policy of the Republic; and that our whole country, thus relieved from existing causes of dissensions, may once more present to the admiration of the world the spectacle of a great and prosperous community of truly United States, protected in their industry and defended in their rights by the equal laws and impartial administration of the State and Federal Governments. To this end, at least, let no efforts of ours be wanting.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

Reception of the Republican Call in Maryland.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.—A National Opposition Convention, embracing
Republicans,
Members of the People's Party of Pennsylvania,
Members of the Opposition Party of New Jersey,
And all others,
who are willing to co-operate in support of the candidates, then and there to be nominated for President and Vice President, has been officially called to assemble at Chicago on the 13th of June, 1860. Two delegates from each Congressional District, and four from the State at large, are to constitute the representation.

The basis on which this Convention is called, according to the terms of the notification, is, Opposition,

"1. To the policy of the present Administration:
"2. To Federal corruption and usurpation;
"3. To the extension of slavery in the Territories;
"4. To the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States;
"5. To the re-opening of the African Slave Trade;
"6. To any inequality of rights among citizens;
"7. And who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Constitution recently adopted by its people;
"8. Of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson;
"9. Of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion;
"10. And of preserving the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established by this government, even at the expense of its existence."

The first ground of opposition, it seems to us would have been all sufficient, and had we had the authority, we would have limited the call to this comprehensive proposition, for it is broad enough to combine all the elements of hostility to the ruling dynasty, which is little more than an expression in itself of every conceivable sort of mal-administration and heresy against the Constitution and our institutions as established by the fathers. But as the authors of the call have deemed it wise to amplify somewhat, let us look into these specifications, and see what they really mean.

Everybody will understand the first and second specifications. Open and unblushing corruptions and usurpations constitute the very existence of the Administration policy, and the only way to save our institutions from positive and final destruction is to drive the dynasty out of power with a universal shout of indignation. It has earned the wages of political sin, and nothing remains but to discharge the obligation. Let it be consigned speedily to the political death that it merits.

The third and fourth proposition, it will be seen embrace good old Henry Clay Whig doctrines on this subject. He was utterly opposed to the extension of slavery into free Territories, and said, he would see his right arm drop from his shoulder, before he would lift it in support of any such policy. And though the Black heresy that the Constitution plants slavery by its own inherent power in the Territories, had not yet reared its black head distinctly above the horizon, yet Mr. Clay foresaw it, and met it on a hundred occasions, in his public speeches directly and indirectly, with withering denunciations and irresistible demonstrations of its unsoundness. But we are content to rest the fallacy of this outrageous doctrine upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson's recent arguments against it. Inspired with the principles of the great American master of political economy, at whose feet he sat for so many years, with such eminent distinction to himself and his teacher, he leaves the heretic at the head of the government, and his Attorney Black, not an inch of ground to stand upon. Well may the Chicago Oppositionists call for a union, in support of these indestructible principles. We know of no Opposition man in the whole country who will refuse to sustain these propositions.

The sixth specification is one that every American citizen ought to approve by his vote and his acts. It is a timely assertion of the right of every foreign-born citizen to be protected by the whole power of the Government, should he chance to return to the country of his birth, or when he is traveling abroad. He is entitled to as much protection as the native born citizen, for he has been made a citizen without reservation. No more shameful Leclerc Letters, we hope, will ever emanate from the State Department, let the Secretary be who he may. There must be no more inequality in the rights of citizens, when they are in foreign countries. We must either assert the entire right of a foreigner to absolve himself from military allegiance, which is a political duty, or surrender it at once. Justice to our naturalized citizens demands action on this subject, and this issue should be broadly made next fall.

No man in the Opposition to the corrupt dynasty at Washington, can be so perverse as to disagree to the proposition against the African slave trade, or that in favor of admitting Kansas, and getting her out of the way; or that for bringing back the Government to a system of honesty and rigid economy. If there be any such man, he ought to go over to the enemy at once.

The ninth specification is a bold assertion of Governor Wise's extreme doctrine on this subject, and the party or parties that will stand by this resolution cannot fail to win the respect, if not the support, of even Southern fire eaters. This is marching straight up to the requirements, which from day to day we have been pointing out as necessary to the preservation of our interstate relations. Mr. Buchanan can see no power in the Constitution to authorize him to put a stop to lawless invasions of the States and Territories, except upon terms, the execution of which is almost impossible. The Chicago Oppositionists propose to inaugurate the exercise of this power as a constitutional one, which it is the duty of the President to do whenever the occasion arises, let the invasion come from what quarter it may. We are glad to see that our Northern brethren stand upon no idle distinctions.

The tenth proposition is well taken. It meets a new state of things. It strikes right at the root of Abolitionism, that spits upon the Constitution and refuses to bow to the will of majorities. It deals a stunning blow to the conspiracies of that Disunionism which has found some forty advocates on the floor of Congress within the present month. Every Unionist every where will not fail to welcome this expression of hostility to such a revolutionary spirit, from the Northern and Western Opposition parties. It can be responded to by the whole Southern Opposition, as sound doctrine.

Though the call of this Convention was made by the Republican National Committee, it must not be forgotten that the extension of the invitation to the other two parties, mentioned by name, was made at the express desire of their representatives in Congress, so that, in thus opening the door to these parties, as well as to *all others* who may be willing to co operate upon the basis set forth, the Convention divests itself of an exclusively Republican cast, and becomes to that extent a National Opposition one. It remains to be seen how the invitation will be responded to.

A Genuine Union Speech.

The following passage from a genuine Union speech delivered recently at New Haven, Conn., by Thomas Yeatman, is very much to the purpose:

"Look at the facts as they exist. The messages of Southern Governors are filled with recommendations to prepare for disunion. Legislative resolves are gravely presented, declaring the right of secession, and the duty of the South to establish her military upon a more perfect basis. And meetings are held in city, town and village; leagues of non-intercourse are formed against the North, and Northern merchants driven from the soil. All this is madness and folly; but I ask does it not manifest a feeling utterly subversive of all true union, which at last can only exist upon the affections of a united people. I address no appeal to the North to preserve the Union—it would be an indignity and an insult to do so—for here no hand is raised against it. For every lunatic who would perform the deed, a thousand watchmen are standing at the gates—all of whose treasures are enshrined in that temple. A thousand anxious eyes are looking down from every embrasure, and above and around are moving the spirits of departed patriots, touching with patriotic sympathy millions of loyal hearts. Here we stand by the Union to the last, stand by it as we would by our own mother, and die a thousand deaths rather than permit her seamless garment of unity to be rent in twain, or her loved form exposed to the derision of the world. No, rather go to my brother in the South, united as I am to him in birth, in interest, in affection, and plead with him to pause and come and let us reason together.

My brother, you complain that the Union is fatal to the institution of slavery. I deny it, and could prove it is the only security. But, I ask you, will it be strengthened by dissolution? You complain that your slaves are decoyed and attempts made to excite servile insurrection. I condemn the one and abhor the other. But I ask you, if with all the securities of the Constitution, and a powerful government ever ready to enforce them, these offences are committed, what are you to expect when every barrier is broken down, when we are alienated in enmity and distrust, when our border States are convulsed in all the horrors of fratricidal war?"

RUN HIM OUT!—Remarking upon the appearance of the name of Alfred Caldwell, the Senator from the Wheeling District, among the signatures to the Republican call for a National Convention, the Petersburgh (Va.) *Press* says:

"We have no words to waste on the perfidy of this man. It is our deliberate opinion that the Senate of this State owes it to its own dignity, to the sentiment of the people and the just expectation of our sister States of the South, to purge itself of the disgrace which a further recognition of Caldwell would imply, by his immediate expulsion. The ninth section of Art. IV, of the Constitution of Virginia gives power to each House of the General Assembly to expel a member, by a two-thirds vote, and there can never arise a fitter occasion for the exercise of the prerogative.

It, however, there should be found technical difficulties in the way of an expulsion, then it is the bounden duty of every patriotic Virginian in Richmond, whether within or without the Capitol, to place the traitor under the ban of social exclusion. Let him not be spoken to, or considered, in the House or out of the House, and let the Senate and city bear the nuisance until the people of the Wheeling district shall have the power to vindicate their loyalty, by consigning Alfred Caldwell to practical oblivion."

Mark who are the Disunionists.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

On the 6th of December, Mr. Iverson, a Democratic Senator from Georgia, said:

"The South can take care of herself. We will be prepared to defend ourselves even at the sacrifice of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Clark, a Democratic Representative from Missouri, said:

"The Union cannot exist if the recommendations in the circular (that is to circulate Helper's book) were carried out."

On the 7th, Mr. Chesnut, a Democratic Senator from South Carolina, said:

"The South cannot preserve the Union. It does not behoove her in her down-trodden and feeble condition."

On the same day Mr. Pryor, Democratic Representative from Virginia, said:

"The Representatives of the South will never consent that the creature and champion of the Republican party shall take possession of the Speaker's chair."

On the 8th, Mr. Moore, Democrat, of Alabama, said:

"If the Republican party could be defeated the Union would be preserved, but if such a party were to succeed, the sooner the Union is dissolved the better."

On the same day, Mr. Davis, Democratic Representative from Mississippi, said:

"Seward is a traitor and deserves the gallows."

On the 10th, Mr. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, said:

"I would not say if any particular man should be elected President, I would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Curry, Democrat, of Alabama, said:

"If the North elected Seward or Chase, or any other member of the Republican party on a Sectional Platform, such an election was to be resisted to the destruction of every tie that binds the confederacy together." [Applause by the Democrats.]

On the 13th, Senator Clay, Democrat of Alabama, said:

"I will say that if Alabama be not recreant to State pride and political integrity. she will never submit to your (Republican) authority."

Again he said:

"Unless she and all the Southern States except three, are not faithless to the pledges they have given, they will never submit to your Republican domineering in this Government."

Again he said:

"I repeat, by the unanimous action of Legislatures and Conventions, the Southern States, except three, have pledged themselves to dissolve the Union upon the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories."

On the same day, Senator Gwin, Democrat, of California, said:

"There is another reason why the Southern States should prepare for a dissolution of the Union; the Republican party has triumphed in almost every State on the Atlantic borders."

Again he said:

"In my opinion it is impossible for a Republican President to administer the Government over a slaveholding State."

On the 14th, Mr. McRae, Democrat, of Mississippi, said:

"If the Union was not made, I would not make it."

On the 15th, Mr. Vallandigham, Democrat, of Ohio, said:

"I hold to one Union, one Constitution, one Destiny, which could not be fulfilled except by the immediate, total and unconditional destruction of the Republican party."

On the same day, Mr. Crawford, Democrat, of Georgia, said:

"The whole matter (with the South) resolved itself into the question of slavery and disunion, or no slavery and Union."

Again he said:

"It is the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from Georgia, that they never would submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President."

On the 16th, Mr. Bonham, Democrat, of South Carolina, said:

"I say without hesitation, that on the election of Mr. Seward or any other man who indorses, proclaims or holds the sentiments declared by Mr. Seward, I would favor immediate Disunion; and I think I speak the sentiments of my entire State."

Every one of the authors of these treasonable threats, it will be observed, is a Democrat. If anybody can point out a single Republican who has ever uttered such atrocious sentiments, or who does not heartily rebuke them, we will thank them to do it.

And yet this Democratic party, whose leaders are thus abetting and threatening Disunion, pretends to be pre-eminently the Union-saving party! Let them crush the traitors in their own ranks, instead of slandering their neighbors, and the Union will be safe enough!

Spirit of the South.

DRIVEN OUT.—We learn from a reliable source, that two well known citizens of Lafayette, Freeman Patt and Henry Frounfelter, were driven out of Louisiana a few days ago, on suspicion of entertaining abolition sentiments. The two were brick masons and had gone there to build a sugar house for a planter living sixty miles from New Orleans. After having worked about two weeks, they were waited on by the planter and informed that their services were no longer required. They enquired the cause of dismissal, but received no satisfaction, further than a request to leave as soon as possible. It being near evening, and the steamboat landing about five miles from the plantation, they requested the privilege of remaining until morning, which was refused. They then proceeded to the landing, escorted by a number of persons armed to the teeth, who waited until a boat came along, when they were hurried on board and admonished to leave the State and not return. The hint was taken, and the two gentlemen arrived here on Wednesday night, thoroughly disgusted with life at the South.—*Lafayette Journal.*

A Kingsville (S. C.) correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, under date of December 17th, says:

There passed through this city to-day a tarred and feathered Quaker, named Thompson, who, though getting his bread from Southern hands and his employment from Southern men, ventured while at work upon the Capitol building at Columbia, to utter anti-slavery sentiments and sympathy with old John Brown.

Benjamin F. Winter, a blacksmith, has been ordered to leave the town of Hamilton, Harris County, Ga., by a meeting of citizens, for avowing Abolition and incendiary sentiments.

A man named J. Gennochie, an Italian, was arrested at Petersburg, on Monday, for expressing the incendiary sentiment that "instead of John Brown being hung, he ought to have been released and made President of the United States."

Dr. Mulroe of S. C., the owner of two plantations and negroes sufficient to work them, was arrested a few days ago, as a suspicious character, by a Vigilance Committee, in Eufala, Ala. The Doctor was peddling plows, and it was hard to believe that so wealthy a man would turn "traveling Yankee." A friend who knew the Doctor at home, happened to be in town, however, and hearing of the difficulty he was in, went to the place where the committee were trying him. The Doctor, overcome with his feelings, burst into tears. As a *finale*, all pledged themselves to sell as many plows as they could.

Politics in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg *Whig* comes to us with a lengthy address of the Opposition State Central Committee of Mississippi to the people of that State. It makes four closely printed columns in the *Whig*, and is signed by Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, chairman, and Messrs. I. M. Partridge, of the Vicksburg *Whig*, G. M. Hillyer, of the Natchez *Courier*, Hon. J. L. Alcorn, Hon. H. W. Walter, Col. George L. Potter, H. H. Southworth, Wm. A. Shaw, C. Crusoe, and Joseph Regan, Esqs. The address is written with great ability, and is pervaded by a sound, firm, and conciliatory national spirit. It deprecates the further agitation of the slavery question, asks the Northern sectionalists to desist from further agitation, and patriotic, national men of all parties to meet the Opposition of Mississippi upon a common platform of mutual good will and harmony for the benefit of the whole country. The address winds up by calling a State Convention, to convene at Jackson on the fourth Monday in March, to consult upon what is best to be done, with the suggestion that it will probably be the duty of said Convention to appoint delegates to a National Convention with a view to the next Presidency. The address will doubtless attract much attention.—*N. Orleans Bulletin.*

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BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge,
for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
☞ No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

SAFES.—For one week we offer a few second-hand Safes at bargains.
Prices for Single Doors $40, $50, $65.
" " Double " $115, $150, $165.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
de26-b802 197 South Water street.

...ON'S
...OF BANK SAFES,
...r Proof Bank Safe,
...ation Bank Lock
...OR KEYHOLE.
...to Examine our Stock.
...Fire-Proof
...DER SAFES,
...f Safe in the World.
...CESTER, Agents,
...Water street.
...N D I D
...FTS
...ENTS
...OLIDAYS.
...HEAD DRESSES,
...TEEL BUCKLES,
...BUCKLES
...RD RECEIVERS,
...DOR BOTTLES,
...STEEL COMBS,
...TOISE SHELL COMBS,
...PURSES,
...ADIES' ELASTICS,
...BRACELETS,
...PUFF BOXES,
...NECKLACES,
...TEA BELLS,
...JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 Lake-st.
...ES.—GROCERIES.—
...E BEST
...GROCERIES
...E HOLIDAYS,
...NTON'S,
...OUTH CLARK-ST..........122
...VERY FINE
...EAS
...Y LOW PRICES.
...EXCELLENT
...OFFEE,
...D AND GROUND.
...ERVED FRUITS,
...TS AND MAILLARD'S
...ECTIONERY.
...PERDUE & SMALL,
...STATIONERS,
...LAKE STREET.........NO. 122
...PAPERS,
...ING INKS & FLUIDS,
...ASS & MEM. BOOKS,
...BLANK BOOKS,
...ENVELOPES,
...ce Stationery.
...OF BLANK BOOKS
...JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
...TOILET GOODS.
...and Best Toilet Goods,
...& PERRINS
...CELEBRATED
...rcestershire Sauce,
...GOOD SAUCE
...ware of Counterfeits!
...KE & BROTHER.
...South Clark Street. . . 224
...OUTH DIVISION
...ARGE ASSORTMENT
...TIC SILK STOCKINGS,
...Supporters,
...SHOULDER BRACES.
...GALE BROS., 202 Randolph street.
...OCK & PEEK,
...Randolph Street.........171
...TCHFORD'S LEAD
...PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
...White Lead,
...Red Lead, and
...Litharge.
...E. W. BLATCHFORD.
...BATES' AGENCY OF-
...Washington Street. . . . 171
...—For one week we offer
...r Single Doors $40, $50, $65.
...Double " $115, $150, $165.
...PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

Special Notices.

☞ Dangerous Fraud—Caution to the Public.—We invite the attention of all who know the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork. ja2-daw2w

☞ The Silver Threads which Time introduces into the Hair, prevents thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in TEN MINUTES Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye would render every fibre as

DARK AS NIGHT,

and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE. ☞ Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. de16daw1m

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

Tell the bell for pretty Nell,
All the household's pride,
She died, they say, of worms the prey,
Although with med'cine plied.
'Twas jalap, mercury and gamboge
That helped her to her doom;
But Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge
Saves thousands from the tomb.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago. de7-1m

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral SYRUP, standing in the first rank of the profession. Dr. McClintock has given this medicine to the world under the guaranty of his high reputation, as a means of certain, immediate and permanent relief in diseases of the throat and lungs which have defied all other remedies. Price $1.00. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago. de7-1m

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, indigestion, flatulence, pains in the stomach, chest, and nervous disorders in all their forms, but their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, liver complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oc26x3m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late with J. Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show. The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels. Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving testimony in its favor. ☞ Mix water in the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, will frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.
Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD and COUGH MIXTURE is a combination of natures vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce colds, coughs, hoarseness and sore throat. It removes, in a very short time, every vestige of inflammation from the lungs and throat, and renews the free respiration of perfect health. Price 25 cents. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago. de7-1m

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.

Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store.

No. 230 Lake Street.

ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, December 31, 1859.

All Officers, Agents or Employees in the employ of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad are hereby notified that from and after this date their employment will be continued at the pleasure of the undersigned, to whom or their duly authorized agents they will alone be responsible for the performance of their respective duties.

All station agents and conductors of passenger and freight trains, employed on the St. Louis Alton & Chicago Railroad are hereby notified that the transmission of any passengers or freight under the license of free passes or permits, is hereby expressly forbidden, unless authorized by the undersigned or their duly appointed agents.

All creditors or persons holding claims against the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, or the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the railroad property and effects recently under the control of said Company are now placed under the exclusive control of the undersigned, by virtue of a decree of His Honor, Thomas Drummond, Justice of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois, and that all attempts at seizure or obstruction in the use and operating of said railroad as directed in said decree will be subject to notice to said Court of interference with its jurisdiction.

JAMES ROBB,
CHARLES CONGDON,
Receivers.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf 36 Lake st., Chicago.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

We are now prepared to furnish these Engines AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. One of them can be seen in operation at our store. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., 165 Randolph street.

Business Cards.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

DRS. SHERMAN & PAIGE, Physicians and Operative Surgeons, 105 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, Illinois.
MASON G. SHERMAN, M.D. WOLCOTT W. PAIGE, M.D.

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN, LAW OFFICE. 126....CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE......126 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.
FITZ H. BOYDEN .... JAMES W. BOYDEN.

GOUDY & WAITE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 128 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM C. GOUDY. CHARLES B. WAITE.

JANSEN & BROSS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill. John A. Bross, U. S. Commissioner Northern District Ill. Notary Public of Cook Co.
ASA D. JANSEN. JOHN A. BROSS.

EDWARD G. ASAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 37 South Clark Street, Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago. my28-1y-1971

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN G. BURT

J. THORNE CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 5 Portland Block, NOTARY PUBLIC. Chicago, Ill. my26-1y

A. W. SLAYBACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, St. Joseph, Mo., Attends the Courts of Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway Counties. Refers by permission to Samuel & Allen, St. Louis; Chas. Pratt & Co., St. Louis; Smyth, Gore & Co., St. Louis; Dudley, George & Tupeman, Chicago; Abbott, John & Co., Philadelphia; Wilson & Co., Philadelphia; Russell, Majors & Waddell, Leavenworth City; Mooney, Cohn & Co., New York; Bela M. Hughes, Esq., St. Joseph.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b102

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 106 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27.56-1y

Stoves.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 310 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, at manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove. Although the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufactures there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. "The Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles possessed by no other Stove. For sale by H. W. LANDRETH, 310 State street.

PORTABLE FURNACE —AND— HEATER, WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED. One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at No. 201 LAKE STREET.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!! FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS, For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at 201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strips, FOR SALE AT NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors.

Remember 201 Lake Street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! —AT— ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71..........LAKE STREET..........71

Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal,
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal,
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal-Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware, Housekeeping Goods in General,
Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN..........JAS. P. DALTON.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 189 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap2 c673-1y

Bags.

BAGS BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. mv5-v-1y

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.— 276 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. OFFICE—82 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office. my17v72-1y

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET. Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no12b479

G. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 58........WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO........58 Post Office Box 3829.
J. C. FULLER..........WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2744

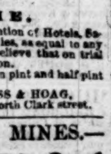
W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 151 LAKE STREET.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 88 Washington street.

WORCESTER SAUCE. MADE BY E. F. DIXIE.

We recommend this Sauce to the attention of Hotels, Saloons, Eating Houses and Private Families, as equal to any imported, and at much less price, and believe that on trial it will be found to give entire satisfaction. For sale in kegs, by the gallon, and in pint and half pint bottles, at wholesale and retail, by GOSS & HOAG, North Clark street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.— SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and Sporting Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 56 Lake st. D. EATON & CO.



Press & Tribune.

INFALLIBILITY'S FOUR REASONS.

"His Holiness is said to have assigned four reasons for refusing to become President of the proposed Italian Confederation."—[L'Univers.

"Come, Pope, my dear Pope," says good Emperor Nap.,
"Make one on this joyful occasion,
I've got a new crown for your three-storied cap,
Be head of our United nation;
A favor like this for the sake of a peace,
I'm sure that you will not deny us;
I will give the old Papacy life a new lease."
"I'm blowed if I will," says Pope Pius.

"Oh, don't talk like that, Holy Daddy," says N.,
"Remember my aid and my succor.
Saved your crown once, and may do so again.
Next time you get into a pucker.
If you'll be at the Head of the Union, you see,
You'll give it a Catholic bias,
That's doing what's right by the Church and Saint P."
"I'm hanged if I will," says Pope Pius.

"But why?" says L. N., "if a layman might ask;
And what is your little objection?
I need not remind you, there's work in the task,
To keep down your flock's disaffection.
And if you come out as a friend of the free,
You've power both to bind and untie us,
You'd make things more pleasant for you and the See."
"I'm cussed if I will," says Pope Pius.

Says Napoleon [aside] "The old pig is a fool,
I wish it were lawful to curse him,
He's got no more sense than his own Holy Mule,
I've a precious good mind to coerce him."
"Then [aloud] Holy Father, I pray on my knees,
That with more condescension you'll eye us—
Come, head the Confederacy, do, if you please!"
"I'm d—bl—ssed if I will," says Pope Pius.
—[PUNCH.

FREEDOM.

Oh, Freedom, thou art not as Poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy tresses, gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave
When he took off his gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth—art thou. One mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield, and one the flashing sword;
Thy brow, glorious in beauty though it be,
Is scarred with tokens of old wars.—
Thy massive limbs are strong with struggling.
—[BRYANT.

THE PARSON AND THE RUSTIC.

A love-sick young pair who had only a dollar
To pay to the priest for a conjugal collar,
Were told by the parson, "It's regular fee,
For marrying people, was always a V."
"Nay, then," quoth the swain, "good parson, now come!
A dollar, I'm sure, ought to marry us some;
'Tis all I have got; you can take it, you know,
And marry as far as the money will go!"

Alleged Extraordinary Scientific Discovery.

RUE DE LA CHAUSSE D'ANTIN, PARIS, December 12, 1859.

Editors of the Boston Traveler:

I cannot let this steamship leave here and not acquaint you with one of the most extraordinary discoveries recently made.

Monsieur Velpeau, the eminent surgeon, whose fame is wide as the world, made the strange communication. He stated that an honorable surgeon or physician (he vouched for the gentleman's character) named Brocca or Rocca had made the following experiment: He had placed before the face of a person, between the person's eyes, and at a distance of fifteen or twenty *centimetres* (a *centimetre* is a French measure of length—0.393.708 inch in value), a rather brilliant object (*un objet un peu brillant*). Make the person look fixedly at this object. In a few minutes the person will squint, and will soon fall into catalepsy and be spontaneously deprived of all sensibility.

In the experiment made the insensibility of the patient was so great that the patient's head was alternately moved from one side to the other, and his whole person was moved. He had no recollection of any of them when he returned to his normal state.

The singular discovery made Mons. Rocca, or Brocca, suspect that this state of insensibility might be as perfect as that obtained by anaesthetic agents. He determined to make experiments with it, and found that the state of insensibility produced was as perfect as that obtained by the use of ether and chloroform.

Three experiments out of five attempts are reported as successful. In one of these cases a man underwent a surgical operation for an abscess, which required an important incision. The insensibility lasted ten or twelve minutes after the operation. The patient was entirely unconscious of all that had taken place.

Mons. Velpeau, in announcing this new discovery, said: "It is a strange phenomenon, so strange a phenomenon that I feel obliged to take some oratorical precautions in speaking of it to the Academy of Sciences. I feel obliged to draw assurance from the talents and honorable character of Mons. Brocca, who has charged me with the duty of giving his discovery useful publicity, and at the same time of assuring his right to the discovery of this remarkable phenomenon."

The Steam Fire Engine—The Testimony of New York.

The New York *Post*, in a leading article, speaks of the late disastrous fire in that city, and calls attention to two points,

1st. The danger from fire of the numerous buildings now-a-days constructed. It says of them, they are "mere stacks of combustibles," and:

Of the buildings consumed by the late fire many were enormous five-story structures, reaching from Beekman street to Ann, with broad floors covered with plank, a perfect network of inflammable matter. When this contexture of wood work is once seized upon by fire, that element seems absolutely to revel in the destruction it causes, and the interior becomes a perfect volcano, raging within its crater, the high walls of the building that enclose it, and defying human efforts to extinguish it until everything combustible is laid in ashes.

2d. It is manifest that if we continue to put up these lofty and spacious structures of combustible materials, and slight the facilities which the improvements of modern art place within our reach for constructing fire-proof buildings, we must have some more powerful and compendious machinery for putting out fires than we ordinarily employ. We must call to our assistance the power by which we drag huge bulks along our railways and rivers, and by which we pierce the mountains, making passages from side to side. The strength of the human arm cannot lift to the proper height, or pour in fast enough and copiously enough, the streams of water which are required to quench the volcanoes kindled in these enormous buildings. We must have a power that will suck up tons of water at once from rivers or vast reservoirs, and fling them in a mass upon the flames. Nothing can do this but steam.

It bears the following testimony to the efficiency of steam, as at present applied:

The efficiency of the steam fire engines was very fully manifested yesterday; but we want more of them, and it may be that those which we have are susceptible of improvement, either in the amount of power or the manner of its application. We know that it is claimed by those who worked the steam fire engines, that if they had been allowed free access to the hydrants yesterday, they could have got the flames under in a comparatively short space of time. How this may be we do not pretend to say; we meddle not with that controversy; but the inadequacy of such engines as are worked by hand to put out the great fires that we are to have hereafter in our city, was made very clear. When the fire companies working the ordinary engines gave out through weariness, or benumbed with the intense cold, the steam engines, which had laid an enormous length of hose from their stations to the East River, continued to play regularly and with increasing effect, until the flames were fully subdued. But for them, the fire would probably have continued to this time, eating it way from one tall structure to another, and the conflagration of December, 1859, might have stood in the annals of the city a rival of the calamitous one of December, 1835. The conclusion of the public will be that for winter weather, such as we have at present, and for lofty and extensive buildings, such as we are now putting up all over the city without regard to the combustibility of the materials, engines worked by steam are indispensable to the speedy extinguishment of fires.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— The only true woman-hater is said to be a woman.

— A receipt for washing fluid—six gallons of warm water and plenty of soap.

— In Falmouth, Mass., 25,000 bushels of onions were raised the past season.

— The New York *Post* says that six hundred thousand pair of skates have been sold in that city the present season.

— The New Yorkers have a way of observing Sunday all their own. On Sunday there were 8,000 persons, including 2,000 women, skating on the Central Park.

— The London *Gazette* states that in the first ten months of the past year, iron valued at £10,785,684 was exported from the United Kingdom.

— It has been estimated that a work like the Great Pyramid could not be constructed at the present day with all the aids of modern science for less than a hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars.

— "I am rejoiced, my dear husband, to see you in such good health," said Mrs. Smith to the veritable John. "Health?" was the quick retort; "why I have had the plague ever since I was married."

— An English gentleman having occasion to go to a French chemist in St. Malo, to consult him on the subject of a billious attack; the chemist undertook to send a remedy to his hotel; and notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman was a good French linguist, the Frenchman prided himself upon his superior English, and not only persisted in conversing in the language, but sent the pills with the following directions attached: "Sir shall take two pills all day, and shall not eat them two hours afterwards."

PROFITS OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* writes from that island on the 18th ult., as follows:—Concha, it is understood, has made a fortune of seven millions of dollars during his last administration of the government of this island. The African slave trade is the great source of profit to the authorities of Cuba, and fools, indeed, they would be, were they not to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from it, when their parent Government winks at all the new observances of the treaties made by Spain with England to discontinue the African slave trade.

"TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."—In a recent lecture, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave an account of his first year in the ministry, the first flock which he gathered consisting of only *nineteen poor women.* He was then not only the pastor but the sexton of the church, filling and lighting the lamps, which he was compelled to buy himself, kindling the fires and sweeping out the church. He did not ring the bell, because he had none to ring. Such was the humble beginning of the most popular preacher in the Union.

A SINGULAR CASE OF SUDDEN RESTORATION OF HEARING AND SPEECH.—A young man named Joseph Wheeler, who has been deaf and dumb for some four years back, and who has been looked upon as a kind of pet by Lieut. Gastinel of the Second District Police, where he slept at night, was, through the means of an accident, yesterday, perfectly restored.

During the firing of the salute yesterday in front of Jackson Square, he went up very near the mouth of the cannon, and before those around could interfere to take him away, the cannon was touched off, and the concussion knocked him down, throwing him fifteen feet. He was picked up senseless and taken over to the police station, where some water was sprinkled on his face.

To the utter surprise and astonishment of all around, as soon as he opened his eyes, he spoke as fluently as anybody, and heard and answered all questions put to him, and is, up to this time, retailing language out in large doses, to the astonishment of a large crowd of incredulous lookers on.—*N. O. Delta, 27th.*

New Railroad Time Table.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 A. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
7.00 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	10.30 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 A. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.35 A. M.
*9.45 A. M.	8.45 A. M.	10.35 A. M.
7.00 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	10.40 P. M.
Mich. Cen. train of Monday morning arrive at 7.10 A. M.		
PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CAICAGO.		
5.50 A. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	10.30 P. M.
SOUTH AND WEST		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
11.15 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
11.16 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	— A. M.
—— P. M.		4.30 P. M.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—*Branch.*		
9.20 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	9.20 A. M
9.30 P. M.	8.30 P. M.	10.45 P. M.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.45 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	5.15 A. M.
11.15 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	6.15 P. M.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
11.15 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	5.12 A. M.
11.15 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	4.50 A. M.
11.45 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC.		
12.15. P. M.	11.00 A. M.	11.45 A. M.
6.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.10 A. M.	4.00 A. M.	10.50 A.M.
12.15 P. M.	11.00 A. M.	5.30 P. M.

* Cincinnati Express.
All way Mails leave on morning trains only.
No mails over any route on Sunday morning.
No Saturday evening mails over any route.
Sunday evening mails over all routes.

New Publications.

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HOW COULD HE HELP IT—By A. S. Roe. Price, $1.25
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NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195 [Between Monroe and Adams.]

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TO THE PUBLIC.—Ever since my "AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and give my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for seven years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: the duty now on French brandy is 30 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attempts, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bar articles which I met with and conquered, in the case of my SCHNAPPS, before it obtained its present triumph over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and unlimited outlay of capital. These difficulties and enemies I am prepared to encounter, because I know that the dealing in genuine brandy, because of the enmity of countless tens of thousands of persons in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds —never using being alike for all, or even as long a standing—whose sufferings have brought them to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even this of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts, about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtue of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my thirty years commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with three of the most eminent houses in France—with those who have a world-wide renown as the first brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms, who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY. If we were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons, to cover up their vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular, I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use" I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those to whom this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may affect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such persons visit New York—especially a Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.

"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Brandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent."—[N. Y. Courier.

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and, as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as Brandy, in this and other countries, are rank poisons —more, in their slow undermining of health and reason, than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man —a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure Brandy, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous 'Schiedam Schnapps,' Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; and we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—[N. Y. Mercury.

IMITATION LIQUORS.

"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago, how many lives might have been saved to the community! how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved! However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—[N. Y. Dispatch.

Nearly the whole press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions. de30-b251-1mis

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E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake Street, CHICAGO.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [je25, '58] JOHN S. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY. ☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros. Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. R. B. STIRES.
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York ja26-11y

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors independent of the state of the money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private bonds, and mortgages negotiated. Western States, County, City, or Railroad loans negotiated abroad. fe23-1y
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX SILLER. OTTO GELPCKE.

HALSTED & GILMAN, BANKERS, No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK. Correspondents can rely on prompt attention and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited. Reference, by permission, to Flint & Wheeler, Chicago; Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; Union Bank, New York; W. S. Gilman, New York. oc28x3m

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker, No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York. Deals in Bank notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents. Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends. Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. oc10 a645 6m

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. CLINTON, - - - Iowa. Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa. au8-9ma78

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe12

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR, FOR Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers. ASHCROFT'S PATENT. SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE. Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order. Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 288 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agents for the West. se6-a839-6m

TINNER'S STOCK. We have a full supply of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, Copper and Metals Generally, FOR THE FALL TRADE. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer, 45.......Wabash Avenue, Chicago.......45

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF Hammer Welded Boiler Iron, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES, PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c, FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON. ☞ Works on Lake Shore, near Wasson's Car Factory. Office in Oviatt's Block. SAM'L L. MATHER, Prest. and Treasurer. jy6 6m d729

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc. se8-1y

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs, CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. se15-1y-a847

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54 —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-1y

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at short est notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 75 Dearborn street.

FRESH OYSTERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Received daily in Cans, Kegs and Shells, at the old Depot, No. 12 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. H. COOKE, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. No. 45.........State Street.........No. 45 Orders from the country promptly attended to. no14-b62 4m

Elliott & Deming, (Late Rowe & Co.) Planters and Dealers in OYSTERS. Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to. E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich. J. L. DEMING, Fair Haven Conn.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they will offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northward from the intersection of North Clark and Wells streets by Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 88 Clark street. jel-1y-b590

Wholesale Houses.

COPPER TOE.— Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips —FOR— BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied, in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS Will keep, in connection with their other general stock A Complete and Full Assortment OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap6 1y

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859. JEWETT & BUTER, 16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Invite the country Trade to the following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5 " Bright " " "
5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
300 " Juniata—assorted.
300 " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. au4a364-1y

DRY GOODS.

Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wabash Avenue, HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay. [mh16]

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Goods for Men's Wear. 81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83

Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of

Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,
TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited. oc29

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 46 Lake Street, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Boots and Shoes,

And would invite the special attention of buyers to their CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. apl1-1y-c784

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, Of which we have a full stock.
my5-1y-d133 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

SOMETHING NEW!!! MITCHELL'S PATENT Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.

An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP,"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.

We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, and the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will conclusively prove its value. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supercede, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.

MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS, OF CHICAGO, Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.

Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO., 46 and 50 Waterst., Boston, Mass.

N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. ja22d-1y

JOHN H. WEBER & CO., JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas, NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the Western Trade. [au30-a249-6m]

M. D. Gilman & Co., 153 South Water St. 153 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.

We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:

50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
49 do Sterine do
49 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
49 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
76 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
199 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A1 do
194 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
198 boxes Layer Raisins,
375 do M. R. do
98 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
130 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,

For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO., 153 South Water Street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE..........37 WELLS STREET..........37 DEPOSITORY OF AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, R. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Martiens, and many other publishers. WM. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

Legal Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an assignment made to me by Moses H. Baxter, bearing date the eighth day of November, A. D. 1859, I will, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and from day to day, until the same be sold, sell at public auction the entire furniture of said house mentioned in said deed of assignment, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at said property, being subjected to a chattel mortgage, made by said Moses H. Baxter to George F. Foster, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1858, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing date the same day and year of said chattel mortgage, payable in one year from the date thereof, for about the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars with interest at ten per cent. a year.

A. J. WRIGHT, Assignee.
Chicago, December 28th, 1859.

The above sale is postponed to Monday, January ninth, 1860, at two-and-a-half o'clock in the afternoon, at same place as above.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Alexander Merrell and Mariett Merrell, his wife, and Harvey A. Davison and Julia W. Davison, his wife, did, on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, execute and deliver to James H. Leavenworth a certain deed of mortgage bearing date the day and year aforesaid, to secure the payment of their ten promissory notes, each of even date with said mortgage, and in their said mortgage mentioned and described, and which said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's office for Cook county, Illinois, in Book Nineteen of Mortgages, page one, in said office, and which said mortgage and notes were by said Leavenworth assigned to me, the undersigned, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1856, and default having been made in the payment of the notes secured to be paid by said mortgage, said notes being now all past due. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of and by virtue of the power in, and the authority by said mortgage conferred, and for the purpose of paying said notes, I shall on Wednesday, the twenty-eight day of December, 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, situate, lying and being in said City of Chicago in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known as lot number nineteen (19) in block number thirty (30) in the School Section Addition to Chicago, being the same premises described in said Mortgage, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the right and equity of redemption of said Alexander H. Merrell and Harvey A. Davison in and to said premises.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of said Mortgage.
COVENTRY & ROUNTREE, Att'ys for the Assignee.
Chicago, October 27th, 1859. oc28a779 2m

The above sale is adjourned to take place at the same hour and place on Friday, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1860. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of Mortgage.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, A. D. 1860. The Rock County Bank vs. Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, now or late partners under the firm name of Bradley & Campbell—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 9th day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the Rock County Bank, and against the estate of said Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, for the sum of twenty-seven hundred and twelve ($2,712) dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Rock County Bank, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
WM. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. Thomas Boyd vs Nelson N. Butters, H. B. Smith, and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Nelson N. Butters and H. B. Smith, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Nelson N. Butters and H. B. Smith that the plaintiff filed his plaint and affidavit for a writ of replevin in said court on the twenty fourth day of October, 1859, and that a writ thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said Nelson N. Butters and H. B. Smith shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February 1860, and plead, answer or demur in the said cause to the declaration on file therein, Your default will be taken and judgment entered against you therein. W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Atty. de7b186-4w

ADOLPH C. YAEHDE vs. FREderich Wolff, Henry Wolff and Charles J. Hull.—In the Superior Court of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Decree for a Mechanic's Lien in the above entitled cause entered October 7th, 1859, for the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-Six Dollars due to the complainant from Frederick Wolff, one of the above named defendants, and in order to raise said sum of money with interest with the costs of sale and the costs of this suit, I, the subscriber, as Master in Chancery of said Court, shall, on Monday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of said Frederick Wolff in and to lot number one (1), in Block twenty-eight (28), in Ogden's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with the buildings thereon erected by the complainant, Adolph C. Yaehde. The purchaser will be entitled to a Deed on payment of the purchase money immediately after the sale aforesaid.

H. F. MATHER, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated December 26th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. The Rock County Bank vs. Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the nineteenth day of November, 1859, at the suit of the said Rock County Bank, and against the estate of the said Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, for the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-nine dollars ($1,479) directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin C. Bradley and C. C. Campbell shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860 give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Rock County Bank, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
WM. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Atty. de7b185-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook county, February Term, 1860. John W. Chickering and James Luddington vs. Caleb O. Halstead, Thomas H. Faile, Ann D. Lee, Abby M. Murry, Augustus C. Murry, Anna P. Lee, David B. Lee, Mary E. Lee, Josiah E. McClure, Augustus Dwachter, Josephine L. Dwachter.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Caleb O. Halstead, Thomas H. Faile, Ann D. Lee, Abby M. Murry, Aug. C. Murry, Anna P. Lee, David B. Lee, Mary E. Lee, Josiah E. McClure, Augustus Dwachter and Josephine L. Dwachter, defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, Notice is hereby given to the said Caleb O. Halstead, Thomas H. Faile, Ann D. Lee, Abby M. Murry, Augustus C. Murry, Anna P. Lee, David B. Lee, Mary E. Lee, Josiah E. McClure, Augustus Dwachter and Josephine L. Dwachter, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifth day of December, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of February, 1860, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Caleb O. Halstead, Thomas H. Faile, Ann D. Lee, Abby M. Murry, Augustus C. Murry, Anna P. Lee, David B. Lee, Mary E. Lee, Josiah E. McClure, Augustus Dwachter and Josephine L. Dwachter, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next February term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the third Monday of February, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. W. CHICKERING, Compl't's Sol'r. de9b182-4w

MASTERS SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago. John Woollacott vs. Charles H. Parsons Trustee of Anna B. Goodrich, Harry B. Goodrich and Henry B. Goodrich.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.

Public Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1859, I Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described premises, to wit: Lot number one in block number eight, in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago, fronting sixty feet on Chestnut street, and one hundred and twenty feet on Dearborn street, together with the buildings thereon situated. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery, Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, December 21, 1859. de21-b276 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, Charles Hitchcock, the Trustee named in a certain deed of trust executed to me by Alfred Wescott and Susan his wife, and Edwin M. Blair and Juliet his wife, dated the ninth day of December, A.D. 1858, will, default having been made in the payment of a promissory note, in said deed specified, sell, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises and real estate conveyed by said deed of trust, to wit:

The south half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty four, township twenty, north of range nine, east of the fourth principal meridian, containing twenty acres of land. Also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township twenty, north of range ten, east of the fourth principal meridian, containing forty acres of land, and situated in the county of Lee, and State of Illinois, to make the money due upon said note with the costs and expense of sale. Said deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Lee County, in Book A of Trust Deeds, page 198.
CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Trustee.
Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1859. de22-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers, his wife, on the first day of May, A. D. 1859, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a deed of trust of the premises therein and hereinafter described, to secure to Augustus M. Miller and Charles Brown, the payment of five hundred thirty-eight and 33-100 dollars in six months from said date with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum from said date bearing the day and year first aforesaid, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 170 of Deeds, Page 314.

And whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that if default be made in the payment of said sum of money or any part thereof, or of the interest thereon, at the time the same is specified in said deed of trust to be payable, then, on application of the legal holder of said indebtedness the undersigned, after having advertised a notice of sale ten days in a daily newspaper published in the City of Chicago, shall sell the said premises, or any part thereof, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, at the time appointed in said advertisement.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said sum of money and the interest thereon, and application has been made to me by the legal holder of said indebtedness to sell said premises, under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by virtue of said deed of trust, and for the purposes therein expressed.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of said power and authority, I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois on Tuesday the tenth (10th) day of January, A. D. 1860, at nine (9) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed of trust described, and known and described as lot number twelve (12), in Block number two (2), in Myrick's Addition to Chicago, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers, their heirs, assigns therein, as well as said deed of trust mentioned.
JOSIAH W. WESTCOTT, Trustee.
PERRY & DRISCOLL, Attorneys.
Chicago, December 27th, 1859. de28-b874 td

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois. Mark W. Watson, surviving partner of William McCulley, deceased, vs. Francis Shonwald, Ida Shonwald, Jacob Harris and Adolph Lampke.—In Chancery.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that I, J. Tilden Moulton, Master in Chancery of the above named Court, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, made in the above entitled cause on the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, shall, on Monday, the eighteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in said district, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:—Lots six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), of the sub-division of the east part of the northwest quarter (n. w. ¼) of the southwest quarter (s. w. ¼) of Section nine (9), Township number thirty-eight (38), north of Range fourteen (14) east, lying between the Rock Island Railroad and the Southern Plankroad, on State street, in Cook County, Illinois. J. T. MOULTON, Master in Chancery United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois.
Chicago, Dec. 27th, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Chauncey J. Read vs. George Hilliker, Christian Halket, John McGlivre and Benjamin Jones.—Petition for Mechanics Lien.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order or judgment entered in the above entitled cause, at the November Term, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, lot number six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block twenty-eight (28), of Ogden's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, and the premises on Carpenter street, now or lately occupied by said Halket, together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, John McGlivre and the Trustee of said Christian Halket, and George Halket and Christina Halket, in and to the premises.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1859. de30-b851 td

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.— Whereas William H. Vinton heretofore executed to Abiel H. Carter, a certain Chattel Mortgage, bearing date June twenty-eight, A. D. 1859, upon the property and interests hereinafter named, conditioned for the payment of two certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, each for the sum of $500, and bearing interest at ten per cent per annum after date, the first of said notes being payable in six months, and the other in twelve months after the said date; and also further conditioned for the performance by said Vinton of certain undertakings more particularly referred to in said mortgage, which was filed for record June 21st, A. D. 1859, in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, and recorded in Book 19 of Chattel Mortgages, on Page 370; and, whereas, it was further provided by said Mortgage that in case default was made in the payment of said notes, or of either of them, at maturity, or in case that the said Carter should be compelled to pay the certain debts and liabilities as by said mortgage more particularly referred to, it should be lawful for said Carter to take immediate possession of said mortgaged property and interests, and, after certain notice, sell the same, and pay out of the proceeds of said sale, the amount of said mortgage thereof; the said two notes, and the said certain debts and liabilities; and, whereas, the said Carter, heretofore and on or about the 23d day of November, A. D. 1859, duly endorsed, assigned and set over to Bezaleel W. Phillips said mortgage and notes, and all his right and interest therein; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and in the condition of said mortgage;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that on the sixteenth (16th) day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the house and premises known as number 91 South Clark street, in the city of Chicago I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property and interests included in said mortgage, to wit:—First—A certain lease dated February 24th, A. D. 1856, made by John B. Wise to said Vinton, of the south 30 feet of Lot 5, in Block 29, in Original Town of Chicago, with the building thereon known as No. 91 South Clark street, Chicago, and said lease running to May, 1st, A. D. 1861, and thereafter until said building shall be torn down, and at the annual rent of $1,000. Second—The rear addition to the building included in said lease, and all other improvements, made and erected on said premises by said Vinton. Third—The stock, furniture and fixtures included in said mortgage, and consisting of tables, chairs, carpets, pictures, gas fixtures, refrigerator, ranges and fur bars, dishes, knives, forks and spoons, jars, cream freezers, tyramids, mantles, cutlery, counters, hat racks, bar and furniture counter, marble slabs, table cloths, napkins, beds and bedsteads; and all and singular, the furniture, apparatus and other property of every name and kind, in or about said premises occupied by said Vinton, at the date of said mortgage, as an eating house, and included in said mortgage. BEZALEEL W. PHILLIPS, Assignee.
STAFFORD & FOSTER, Att'ys.
Dated Chicago, January 2d, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Joseph Hoxie vs. W. W. Champion.

Public notice is hereby given to the said W. W. Champion that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Joseph Hoxie and against the estate of the said W. W. Champion, for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore unless you the said W. W. Champion, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgement and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. William N. Birch vs. Jabez M. Woodward.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward that two writs of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said William N. Birch, and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of one thousand dollars, directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ, directed to Cook County, has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Luther Upton vs. Jabez M. Woodward—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Luther Upton and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of two thousand dollars, directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ, directed to Cook County, has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—January Term, A. D. 1860. Andrew Wylie vs. Allan C. Bryan—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Allan C. Bryan that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighth day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Andrew Wylie, and against the estate of the said Allan C. Bryan, for the sum of twenty hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-three cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Allan C. Bryan shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
MATHER, TAFT & KING, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—On Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Packing House in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, lately occupied by Van Brunt & Mathews, we will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following desirable articles of personal property:—1,991 Packing bbls, 2,794 Hoops, 66 Curing Tanks, 152 Oil Casks, 138 Tierces, 5,000 Bushels Salt, 63 Bags Saltpetre, 6 Hogsheads Oils, 160 Tons Coal, 2 Horses, Harness and Buffalo Robes, 2 Wagons, 1 Sleigh, 1 Platform Scale, 3 Wheelbarrows, 75 Hams, 8 Buckets, lot of Cleavers and Saws, 1 Safe and lot of Office Furniture, lot of Household Furniture, Bedding, &c.
N. R. HASBACH,
ELY HOPPOCK,
GEO. N. SEYMOUR,
Assignees of Van Brunt & Mathews.
Chicago, Dec. 29th, 1859.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GEROULD, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Josiah H. Gerould, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of January, A. D. 1860.
LUCY M. GEROULD, Administratrix.
HENRY M. WILMARTH, Administrator.
Chicago, November 12th, 1859.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. Kriegh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Chicago, Jan. 3d, 1860.
D. KRIEGH,
E. D. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. Beidler, Bro. & Co. expires this day by its own limitation. Robert F. Easton having sold his interest to Jacob and Henry Beidler, who, with M. J. Brown are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
Chicago, Dec. 30, 1859.
JACOB BEIDLER,
HENRY BEIDLER,
MORDECAI J. BROWN,
ROBERT F. EASTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, and will, as successors to John H. Weber & Co., continue the business of Hat, Cap, Fur, and Straw Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, jobbing, as usual, under the firm of Weber, Williams & Yale, at No. 25 Lake street.
JNO. H. WEBER,
NICHOLAS O. WILLIAMS,
JNO. A. YALE.
Chicago, January 1st, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
JOHN P. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at Nos. 114 and 116 South Water street.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
SYLVESTER SIBLEY.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.

We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney.
H. W. HINSDALE & CO.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Satterlee, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. Satterlee, G. C. Cook and F. Fischer having purchased the interest of Samuel Faulkner, are authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its accounts.
M. L. SATTERLEE,
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
SAM'L FAULKNER.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO., successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co., for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 12 and 14 State street, Chicago.
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
H. W. COOK,
LEROY SWORMSTEDT, JR.
Chicago, December 31, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Loan Agency, Collection & Insurance Business, My Cashier, MR. LYMAN BAIRD, The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of L. D. Olmsted & Co., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. L. D. OLMSTED.
Chicago, January 2d, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of C. H. Beckwith & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be continued by the new firm of Chas. E. Willard & Co., and the Ale and Wine Department by C. H. Beckwith, who will pay all debts of the late firm. Both will be found at the old stand, No. 161 South Water street, where all debts due said Concern must be paid. Either partner signs the firm's name in liquidation.
C. H. BECKWITH,
CHAS. E. WILLARD.
Chicago, December 19th, 1859.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. State of Rhode Island, &c., Providence, sc. At the September term of the Supreme Court, holden at Providence, within and for the County of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, &c. It was ordered and decreed by said Court, that the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank, in order to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of said Bank, should deposit the same with the Receiver on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1860.

In accordance with said decree, the undersigned gives notice to all holders of the bills of said bank to deposit the same with him, at his office in Blackstone block, No. 22 Weybosset street, in said Providence, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1860, and that such depositors shall receive from him certificates of such deposits, to be used to obtain dividends under the order of said Court. CHARLES F. BROWNE, Receiver of the Mount Vernon Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 14, 1859.

CARD.—It having come to our knowledge that Shirts of inferior Make have been offered for sale at retail in Chicago as GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, which were not made at the above Manufactory, we beg, therefore, to state that all Shirts made at the GOLDEN HILL SHIRT MANUFACTORY bear the stamp on the back of the yoke our trade mark for this article, viz:

GOLDEN HILL C.B.H. 1853 CURVED YOKE

Any infringement of which will be rigidly prosecuted. We would in particular refer our customers to our other manufactory, and bring our stamp, to every merchant in the country. C. B. HATCH & CO.
New York, November 28th, 1859.

Financial and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1859.

Receipts of Flour and Grain for the last 24 hours are as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	307	3863	481	529	....	14	500
Rock Island R. R.	182	4550	2800	....	....	2000	....
Ill. Central R. R.	....	760	730	400	440	....	....
B. & Quincy R. R.	200	1470	5515	410	....	126	....
Northwest'n R R	367	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., A. & St. L.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1056	10142	9526	1339	440	2140	500

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Potatoes bus.
G. & C. U. R. R.	311	120	70	1660	102	....	26
C. & R. I. R. R.	204	60	81	11071	567	....	....
I. C. R. R.	81	378	....	2449	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	306	363	18	8486	....	1190	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	71	....	....	45	....	....	....
Total	973	888	169	21144	669	119	26

There was a better feeling in the Flour market, and under a good inquiry it advanced fully 5c. About 1,600 brls changed hands, at $4.42½@4.90 for low grade to choice Spring Extra, and $3.25@4.00 for Spring Super. At the close of the market there was an active demand for round lots of choice at full prices; but buyers and sellers were apart. Wheat continues firm at 95c for No. 2 Spring in store, and 97@105c for No. 2 to choice Club on track. Corn was in better request, and the market was firm at yesterday's prices, with sales at 45½@46c for No. 1 in store, and 47@47½c on track. Oats were quiet but firm at 35c for No. 1 delivered. Rye in good demand and advanced 1c. Barley steady. Highwines in fair request at 21c. Alcohol, 44@45c.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day were 1,861, and under a good demand by packers the market advanced 5@10c on Dressed and about 15c on Live, the former selling at $5.25@6.00, and the latter at $4.60@5.10.

The Provision market was also firmer and more active. There was a good inquiry for Mess Pork in round lots at $15.00; but holders ask $15.50. A lot of 600 brls Thin Mess was sold at $13.25, and a small lot of Heavy Mess at $14.87½. Cut Meats are rather scarce, and the demand is good for the Baltimore trade. We report sales of 20,000 lbs Bulk Sides at 7½c packed, and 3,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 5½c packed. Lard was in active request, and about 700 brls and tierces were sold at 9¾c, closing very firm at that figure—holders generally refusing to sell below 10c.

☞ Earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for December, 1859:

Freight	$17,768.10
Passengers	22,488.07
Mails and Miscellaneous	1,731.98
Total	$41,9..15
Operating Expenses Estimated	50,000.00
Net Earnings	$41,98..15
Gross Earnings per mile	$512.42

Earnings between Chicago and Burlington, 210 miles, for December, 1859:

Freight	$64,939.77
Passengers	26,453.02
Mails and Miscellaneous	2,088.93
Total	$93,481.72

Earnings between Galesburg and Quincy, 100 miles:

Freight	$17,566.39
Passengers	9,275.06
Mails and Miscellaneous	854.83
Total	$27,695.61
Total for 310 miles	$121,177.33
Earnings in December, 1858	113,672.06
Increase in December, 1859	$7,505.27
Gross Earnings per mile	$390.89

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1860.

The money market continues quiet in all respects. The banks all seem disposed to balance accounts, and wait for new developments. There is a fair amount of pork paper offering, all of which is readily taken.

Exchange is steady at 1½ to-day, but it continues to show signs of weakness. We should not be surprised to see it drop ¼ if no more. Some of the banks were paying 1¼ to day, but there appeared to be no anxiety to purchase.

Gold 2 per cent.

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—Traffic for week ending Dec. 30, 1859.

Passengers	$14,413.59½
Freight and Live Stock	18,310.33
Mails and Sundries	1,416.56¼
	$34,144.49
Corresponding Week of last year	$32,802.26¼
Increase	$1,342.23¼

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE WEST.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday has the following paragraphs in regard to this important subject:

With the commencement of the business of the New Year, a brief reference to leading facts connected with the financial and commercial condition of the West, will not be out of place. First, then, as to our financial condition. As stated in our last issue, there have been but few failures in this city since January, 1859, and in none of these have Western banks been interested to any great extent. In the item of suspended paper, there are, our banking houses have no increase to report, but on the contrary, this account was somewhat reduced during the year, for paper that was practically in suspense in January, 1859, has, to a large extent, been taken up since that time. These remarks apply to banks of issue in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, as well as to our private bankers. In this respect those who are engaged in the departments of finance, are able to make a favorable exhibit. In another item the banks of issue make a strong showing. The circulation of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana Banks, is less by $4,000,000 than at the corresponding date last year, the aggregate being now about $22,000,000, against $26,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1859. This is divided as follows:

Kentucky	$11,000,000
Ohio	7,000,000
Indiana	4,000,000
Total	$22,000,000

Kentucky shows an aggregate contraction of $3,000,000; Ohio $1,000,000. Indiana is fully up to last year, but her capital in the meantime has been considerably increased. The volume of the circulating medium in this section has been materially diminished by the purifying process through which our currency has passed. Paper that circulated largely a year ago, was thrown out during the summer and fall. This led to the withdrawal from this field, of at least $4,000,000. According to these estimates, the paper currency in circulation in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky at this time, is $8,000,000 less than on the first January, 1859; or $22,000,000 against $30,000,000—a contraction of about 23 per cent. Contrast this state of things with that which prevails in the Northwest. The circulation of the banks in the three principle States is as follows, in round numbers:

Missouri	$8,000,000
Illinois	10,000,000
Wisconsin	6,000,000
Total	$24,000,000

The expansion in those States is almost as great as the contraction in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. What is the effect of this? It is seen in the price of exchange on New York, at the commercial centres, which compare as follows:

Cincinnati	⅛@¼ prem.
St. Louis	1 @1¼ prem.
Chicago	1½ prem.

These figures indicate the difference between contraction and expansion—between a healthy and an inflated currency, in its relation to and effect upon the commercial interests of the country. While the condition of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana banks, shows the people to have been reducing their debts, that of the Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri institutions gives evidence of increased indebtedness.

Review of the Barley Trade of Albany for 1859.

[From the Albany Evening Statesman.]

The receipts of Barley this year by Canal have been very large, and when the official figures shall appear from the Canal Department will be found to equal, if they do not exceed the receipts of 1858, which had never been reached during any previous season. At a rough estimate we place the receipts by Canal during the year 1859, at 3,200,000 bush. Should this estimate prove to be correct it will show that there has been an excess in the receipt of a new crop in 1859 over that of 1858.

In looking at our figures of prices paid for the new crop of 1859, we cannot fail to observe one singular fact: that is, the uniformity which has governed the range of prices of the new crop.

The highest price paid for State two-rowed was 87c for 1858 Barley, and 68c the lowest price. Of the crop of 1859, 78c was the highest price paid, and 71c the lowest; although some small lots sold as low as 68c. The greatest quantity of two-rowed sold at one price was 43,600 bushels of 1858 Barley, at 80c.

The figures paid for four-rowed showed that in 1858 Barley reached 90c. and sold as low as 64c.; the new crop sold as high as 86c, and as low as 70c, but the few sales making at 70 and 71c. would place the range more fairly at 72@86c. The quantity of 106,000 bu.—old and new four-rowed about equally divided—sold at 75c.

Canada East Barley has been a prominent article in our market this year. Nearly 600,000 bu. have reached tide water and its sale has been admirably managed. It has given, as we understand good satisfaction, and should the crop of 1860 turn out as well as that of the present year, it will doubtless be eagerly sought after by our maltsters. As we have before stated its sale has been well managed; almost the entire of the large receipts having been sold before the crop of our own State showed itself in the market. To what management this was owing was never clearly understood; but it—the State Barley—was evidently sacrificed to the Canadian operations. The largest quantity of Canada East sold at 78c. Of the crop of 1858 the highest figure paid was 85c.; the lowest 75c. Of the new crop 75c. was the lowest and 85c. the highest; although some light sales were made as low as 74c.

Canada West, of the new crop, has been in good demand, and the best samples have brought higher prices than any other description, large parcels having sold at 88c, and down to 81c; but sales of some unimportant lots were made as low as 78@79c. The sales of 1858 Barley were at 81@85c.

We now give the aggregate of the reported sales of this season's business with the average price of each description. It presents a very satisfactory statement of this important trade:

240,000 bush. two-rowed	78c		$187,200
728,000 " four "	78c		567,840
449,600 " Canada East	78c		350,688
274,400 " Canada West	80c		220,124
33,300 " Western	78c		25,974
10,000 " Mixed	78c		7,884
1,775,100			$1,409,700

The average price of the whole sales is 78c ⅌ bushel.

It must be borne in mind that the above embraces only the sales reported to us daily. Transactions, but to what extent we know not, take place, which never reach our books. A moderate estimate of those transactions, with the stock in store, which is placed at 150,000 bushels, would raise the aggregate trade of this city to at least 2,150,000 bushels, leaving less than one-third of the tidewater receipts to be divided between our New York and Troy friends, and to fill up odd corners on the river towns, not previously occupied, by purchases made here.

The average rate is lower than was generally anticipated; but when we take into consideration the fact—despite the assertion of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*—that the stock of malt was larger than it had ever been on the incoming of the new crop, we see no reason for surprise in the result presented by the actual sales.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Dec. 12.]

More rain occasionally, with light frosts, have been the characteristics of the past week, with but few opportunities for clearing or ploughing the land. The early-sown Wheat has had a salutary check by the cold weather, but the bulk presents quite a contrast to the fine growth of last year. Still, if there be no misplant from excessive wet or sudden alterations of temperature, we may have a good crop with a favorable spring. Mangel wurzel, where not early drawn, has suffered; and other esculents have come short, potatoes in many places being scarcely eatable. A much larger inroad upon the hay crop than was once expected must necessarily ensue. The Wheat trade has scarcely varied, the late unexpected decline having lessened the supplies in many places. In such there has been increased firmness. But where farmers have sent freely, with the bulk out of condition as the consequence of the damp weather, prices have been with difficulty supported.

The continental markets have not evinced any further depression. France is steady, and Belgium rather improved; but the ever-varying market of New York has declared a more decided advance in breadstuffs than for some time past. This rise is supported by speculative operations, the character of other markets, and especially by advices from the West. The point as to supplies from America seems, therefore, likely to be determined by future accounts of prices from Great Britain and Europe: while the disasters in the Black Sea will much reduce their expectations from that quarter. Still, as old stocks in this country are said to be good, if liberal contributions continue to be forwarded, we may have to dip deep into the season before remunerative rates are reached for Wheat.

The sales of Wheat noted last week were 129,620 qrs., at 44s. 8d., against 123,987 qrs. last season. The London averages were 45s. 6d., of 4,609 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 30th November, in Wheat and Flour, were equal to 63,410 qrs.

Statistics of the Commerce of 1859.

PRICES IN NEW YORK.

The annexed comparison of the prices of leading commodities as current January 1st of January of the past six years, will be found interesting:

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Comparative Prices in New York city January 1.

Years.	State.	Western.
1855	$9.18¾@9.62½	$9.50@9.87
1856	8.31 @8.43¾	8.31@8.68
1857	6.40 @6.35	6.25@6.56
1858	4.29 @4.60	4.25@4.50
1859	4.20 @5.10	4.70@4.90
1860	5.30 @5.50	5.25@5.50

GRAIN.

Comparative Prices in New York, January 1.

Years.	Red and White Wheat.	Rye.	Corn new and old.
1855	$1.20@2.40	$1.60@1.62	$0.97@1.04
1856	1.90@1.20	1.30@1.31	0.73@0.93
1857	1.30@1.78	0.90@0.92	0.68@0.75
1858	1.20@1.30	0.68@0.73	0.56@0.65
1859	1.30@1.40	0.78@0.80	0.74@0.80
1860	1.30@1.50	0.87@1.90	0.85@0.95

PROVISIONS.

Comparative Prices in New York, January 1.

Years.	Mess Pork.	Mess Beef.	Lard.
1855	$14.00 @15.50	$13.20@15.00	10½@10¾
1856	17.25 @17.37½	10.00@14.50	12 @12¾
1857	20.6 @	10.50@14.75	12¾@12¾
1858	15.87½@16.00	9.00@12.50	9 @ 9¾
1859	17.70 @17.75	7.75@10.50	11 @11¾
1860	16.00 @16.12½	5.00@9.50	10¾@10¾

STOCKS IN NEW YORK, JAN. 1.

The *Corn Exchange Reporter* gives the following statements of the stocks of flour, wheat and other grains:

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF FLOUR IN NEW YORK, JAN. 1.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Western Canal flour, brls	476,900	556,725	671,876
Canadian flour, brls	7,800	2,918	17,150
Southern flour, brls	118,450	160,400	228,503
Total			917,527

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK, JAN. 1.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bu	351,650	389,000	1,211,812	1,915,358
Corn, bu	1,067,500	97,000	669,610	79,400
Rye, bu			42,500	30 5 0
Barley, bu			807,446	584,000
Oats, bu			560,200	1,576,160

COMPARATIVE STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF, JAN. 1.

PORK—TOTAL OLD AND NEW—Clear 15; last month, 20; this date last year, 28. Mess, 1,774; last month, 11,258; last year, 15,0.8. Thin Mess, 1,556; last month, 1,075; last year, 1,164. Prime Mess, 191; last month, 581; last year, 138. Rump, 15; last month, 37; this year, 18. Prime, 12,767; last month, 12,769; last year, 4,536. Rumps, 5-3; last year, 679; last year, 16. Refuse Mess, 214; last month, 30e; last year, 670. Refuse Prime, 0.0; last month, 512; last year, 1,029. Other Refuse, 1,857; last month, 1,298; last year, 20. Unispected, 10,962; last month, 4,276; last year, 4,243. Totals—41,121; last month, 22,616; last year, 6-,423.

BEEF—TOTAL OLD AND NEW.—City Prime, 0; last month, 0. Repacked Chicago Mess, 3,884; last month, 1,563; last year, 2,818. Repacked City Mess, 4,238; last month, 1,9 ; last year, 6,254. Railroad Beef, 63; last month, 61; last year, 120. Refuse Mess, 354; last month, 179; last year 3. Refuse Prime, 0; last month, 17; last year, 0. Other Refuse, 6-4; last month, 345; last year, 3,165. Tierces Mess, 504; last month, 54; last year, 0. Tierces Prime Mess, 1,222; last month, 622; last year, 1,0 4. Country Mess, 8,361; last month, 7,644; last year, 7,274. Country Prime, 1,686; last month, 1,444; last year, 1,172. Uninspected, 32,212; last month, 43 886; last year, 44,061. Uninspected Tierces, 5,855; last month, 2,199; last year, 6,721. Totals—80,818; last month, 6,637; last year, 71,830.

TIDE WATER RECEIPTS FOR 1859.

Summary Statement showing the quantity and average value of Lumber, Breadstuffs, &c., left at Albany, via Erie and Champlain Canals, during the season of navigation of 1859:

	Quantity.	Value of each Article.
Boards and Scantling	291,771,762	$4,887,177
Shingles	48,956	170,646
Timber	70,381	11,665
Staves	114,576,503	458,282
Wood	4,138	17,028
Flour	22?,683	1,302,208
Wheat	804,707	917,366
Rye	88 849	70,433
Corn	879,193	765,383
Corn Meal	75	263
Barley	1,402 363	1,121,890
Oats	1,358,179	5?5,399
Bran and ship stuff	8,737,686	87,377
Potatoes	140,226	63,152

Commerce of Montreal.

The Montreal *Price Current* contains the following table of exports and imports:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	1859.	1858.	1857.
Ashes, brls	18 761	29,572	27,273
Flour, brls	507,584	679,548	687,082
Wheat, bu	638,900	1,947,685	1,708 965
Indian Corn, bu	71 430	105,1?7	3?3,162
Pork, brls	17,774	15,939	13,402
Butter, kegs	22,817	16,133	13,769
Barley, bu	28,081	24,113	20 494
Peas, bu	113,282	179,598	16 793
Lard, kegs	799	2,540	1,558
Beef, brls	486	792	86
Oatmeal, brls	613	1,904	929
Oats, bu	63,239	115,880	17,771
Copper ore tons	....	....	228

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA.

	1859.	1858.	1850.
Ashes, brls	28,861	25,097	26,316
Flour, brls	105,973	197,742	230,301
Wheat, bu	58,065	669,241	859 212
Indian Corn, bu	8,015	14,967	28,631
Pork, brls	1,241	232	873
Butter, kegs	12,899	11,223	6,723
Barley, bu	29 068	300	4
Peas, bu	324,057	423,018	186,160
Lard, kegs	24	543	78
Beef, brls	450	936	258
Oatmeal, brls	358	1,382	292
Oats, bu	12,600	22 160	120
Copper Ore, tons	....	....	262

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Without important change. Demand moderate for export. There is also some speculative inquiry. Sales 12,000 brls at $5.25@5.35 for super State; $5.45@5.55 for extra State; 5.25@5.35 for super Western; 5.45@5.60 for common to medium extra do; $5.75@5.85 for good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, closing quiet. Canadian in limited supply and firmly held. Sales 1?0 brls at $5.50@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour firm, with small sales at $3.75@4.40. Buckwheat flour in good demand at $1.25@2.87 per cwt. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—More doing and market firm. Sales 500 brls at 26¾@27c, the latter price for choice parcels.

GRAIN—Wheat may be quoted a shade firmer with rather more export demand. $1.25 is refused for choice Milwaukee Club for export. Sales 3,000 bu red State at $1.25, 500 bu white Kentucky at $1.50, and a small lot of white Southern at $1.45. Rye firmly held at 95c, with buyers at 92c. Barley unchanged; sales 10,000 bu old State on p. t. Barley malt nominal at 83@85c. Corn scarcely so firm with only moderate demand; sales 9,000 bu at 88@90c for new yellow, 88c for new mixed Western delivered. Oats quiet at 45½@47c for Western, State and Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Sales 330 bbls at $16.06@16.12 for mess; $11.5?@1.62 for prime; $12.50 for new rumps. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 150 bbls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5.@5.50 do mess; $8@9.50 for repacked do; $10@10½ for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $12 for state. Prime mess beef $17@1?. Sales 83 trcs India mess at $20. Dressed hogs in fair request at $6¾@$7 for western; $7@7¼ for city. Cut meats heavy. Pickled shoulders held at 6¾c, with buyers at 6½c. Sales 100 casks of pork hams at 9½c; 2000 green hams sold at 9c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and scarcely so firm. Sales 125 bbls at 10¾@10¾c. Butter 12@16c for Ohio; 15@23c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine steady. Sales 500 brls at 44@44½c. Oils dull at 57@58c for Linseed; 87½@88c for Lard; $1.26@1.40 for Sperm; 45@53c for Whale.

HIDES—Firm at 24c for Buenos Ayres; 23@23½c for Rio Grande.

TALLOW—Dull and unsettled at 10¼@10½c.

HOPS—Dull at 10@17c for 1859.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand. Sales 1,000 bags Rio at 11¾c; 25 bags Rio at 12¾c; last evening 3,600 bags of St. Domingo at 11¾c cash for export. Sugar in fair request at ⅛c advance for the week, with sales of 650 hhds Cuba at 7@7¾c; 500 boxes Havana part at 7¾c, and 10,700 bags Manilla, ex Ocean Pearl, on p. t. Molasses quiet. Sales 50 brls New Orleans at 52c.

STOCKS—There was considerable agitation and fright in stocks to-day, accompanied with a fall in prices, no department of the Board escaping the depression, which has assumed a more aggravated form than at any time for the past six months. The depreciation of the morning is due for the most part to the stringency in money, the effect of the recommendation of Gov. Morgan to toll the Railroads having in a measure been discounted. On the first impulse New York Central sold at 74½, but as business proceeded the pressure to sell became very strong, and the price went to 73¾, from which there is no recovery, and a further fall to 73, making a decline of 2¼c from the best price of yesterday. The sales of all the speculative shares for cash were large, and especially for C & R I, Gal & Chi and N Y C. The transactions in the latter, including time bargains, reached about 3,000 shares. Ill Central and Hudson River, were comparatively steady, being only ¼@½ per cent below yesterday's price. The State stocks are ½ per cent lower. Tenn 6's 1½@2 per cent, being quoted at 86½@86 ex-int. Railroad bonds are weaker; most descriptions, however, are without much change. The issues of the Erie are ½@1 per cent lower; Mich South 1sts 1½. The sinking funds 1.

Money continued close, and the pressure is in no degree abated. The demand from all quarters is strong, and 7 per cent is the ruling rate for first class loans. In discounts, business in the open market is brought to an open standstill, and till some relief is felt little progress can be made on other than gilt edge, short bills.

The closing business in Exchange showed a heavy market and strong. Sales of best bills taking place at 109½ francs rule 32 @5.16¾ at the 2nd Board. The changes were not important, but prices favored buyers: N Y C fell ½; Erie ¼; Mo 6's ¼; I C R R ¼. Panama rose ¼. Chi & R I 63¼; Galena & Chi 63¾; Panama 125; I C 57¾; Reading 41¾; Erie 8¼; N Y C 73¾; Canton 16¾; N Y State 6's 75, 100; Mo 6's 78¾; U S 5's '65, 100.

Cincinnati Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.

HOGS—Sales of 1,500 at $6.30@6.40. Receipts for the season, 404,000. Same time last year, 382,000.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts 1056 brls. Market advanced 5c. Sales were—500 brls choice Spring Extra at $4 90 delivered; 200 brls "Scribners" and 50 brls "Unionville" Spring Extra at $4.80 delivered; 362 brls "Andre" Spring Extra, and 500 brls good Extra, all at $4.75 delivered; 140 brls low grade Spring Extra at $4.42 delivered; 50 brls good Spring Super at $4 delivered; 100 brls do at $3.75 delivered; 40 brls fine at $3.40 delivered.

MILL STUFFS—6 tons Middlings at $18 at mill; 168 bags do at $20 on track; 187 bags do at $22 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts 10,142 bu. Market firm. Sales were 3,500 bu No 2 Spring at 95c in store; 2,000 bu do at 97c on track; 300 bu do at 96c on track; 150 bags No 1 Spring at $1 delivered; 300 bu Club at $1.05 on track; 1,000 bu good Spring at 98c on track.

CORN—Receipts 9,562 bu. Market firm. Sales were—800 bu choice yellow at 47½c on track; 2000 bu No. 1 at 47c on track; 1,000 bu do at 46c in store; 300 bu do at 45½c in store; 300 bu Ear Corn at 43c ⅌ 75 lbs on track.

OATS—Receipts 1339 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales were—1200 bu No 1 35c delivered; 317 bags Rejected at 30c delivered.

RYE—Receipts 440 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were —400 bu No 1 at 76c on track; 48 bags do at 77c on track; 400 bu do at 78c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 2,140 bu. Market steady. Sales were 1100 bu No 1 at 57c on track; 1000 bu do at 57½c on track; 300 bu choice at 60c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 669 bbls. Market steady. Sales were—270 brls at 21c.

ALCOHOL—44@45c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Market firm. Sales were:—50 brls Mess Pork at $14.87½; 600 brls Thin Mess at $13.50; 20,000 lbs Bulk Sides at 7½ packed; 3,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 5½c packed; 435 pcs country cured Shoulders at 5c loose; 200 brls Pickled Shoulders at $10.50@10 75.

LARD—100 trcs and 400 brls prime Leaf at 9¾c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 10@10½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 21,144 lbs. Market steady. Green Country, 5½@6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Flint, 13@13½c.

SEEDS—Receipts, 800 lbs. Timothy nominal at $2@2.12½. Clover quiet; 20 brls pure sold at $4.50.

BUTTER—Very dull. Firkin, 9½@10½c, Dairy, 14@16c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 16c.

POULTRY—Very dull. Chickens, 50c@$1 per doz.; Turkeys, 5@6c per lb.

POTATOES—In fair request at 43@45c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 973. Market advanced 10c. Sales were:

200	Hogs at $5.25, $5.50 and $5 75, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		
200	" at $5.25, $5.50 and $5.80, " 150 and 200 lbs.		
17	" at $5.50 and $5 85, dividing on 200 lbs.		
27	" at $5.50 and $5.90, " "		
45	" at $5 50 and $5.80, " "		
78	Hogs, averaging 262 lbs, at		$5.55
40	" " 260 "		6.00

LIVE STOCK—Receipts 29 cars Hogs, 7 do Cattle, and 2 do Sheep. The market was quiet, and there was no material change in either hogs or cattle.

The sales to-day were:

14	Cattle averaging	1063 lbs at	$2.30
17	" "	1197 "	2.75
13	" "	1401 "	2.75
8	" "	1477 "	3.00
67	Hogs "	22? "	4.75
10	" "	304 "	5.10
36	" "	314 "	4.80
63	" "	196 "	4.75
100	" "	227 "	4.80
96	" "	210 "	4.60
62	" "	242 "	4.80
36	" "	199 "	4.25
46	" "	246 "	4.70
48	" "	236 "	4.00
121	" "	221 "	4.60
50	" "	103 "	5.00

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

BEEVES.—Dull and lower. Receipts of 3,382 head best quality, 9½@10½; medium, 8@9; inferior, 5@6½; average, 7½@8.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Active at slight advance. Receipts 8,500.

SWINE.—In fair demand, 6½@7 dressed.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

PERU (3d Vein) COAL for $3.50 PER TON. This Coal is the cheapest and best for Offices, for Hotels, for Stores, for Dwellings, and for Manufacturing purposes.

It is received daily from the MINES, and carefully selected, screened, and placed under sheds.

We have also the best qualities of

LEHIGH, BRIAR HILL,
LACKAWANA, ERIE,
SCRANTON, CHIPPEWA,
BLOSSBURGH,

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL,
Corner Market and Madison streets,
no28b116 3m Premises American Trans'n Co.

COAL! COAL!—I have a large stock of the best qualities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which I am selling at the lowest market rates.

LEHIGH, BRIER HILL,
LACKAWANA, ORMSBY,
SCRANTON, CHIPPEWA,
SHAMOKIN, BLOSSBURG.

I have erected EXTENSIVE SHEDS for storing my Coal, and am enabled to deliver it DRY and CLEAN.

To consumers who have not room to store their coal this is a great consideration.

Orders received and promptly executed at my Yards, No. 65 North Wells street and foot of North Market street.

no14 b6-3m A. B. MEEKER.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL. We are retailing Erie, Briar Hill, Chippewa, Scranton, Pittston, Lackawana, Lehigh, and all other Coals at LOWEST market prices. Also our own Northern Illinois Coal, equal to Erie or Briar Hill, at $3.50 per ton. Coal Yard 126 South Market street.

Orders left at Custom House, 13 Lasalle street, will be promptly attended to.

oc19-a715-3m LAW & STROTHER.

Stationery &c.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET,

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street. Post Office Box 3634. my25 ly d391

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☞ Cash paid for Rags. jy22 ly d847

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24x46	22x44	24x34	25x37	37x41	22x32
	26x42	24x24	25x33	25x30	20x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
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1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

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STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1100	40 " "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flours Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

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At very low prices.

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FLOUR,

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CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH

TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast.

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STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30.

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The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer

PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. Prowse.

Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Jan. 5th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.

Passage or Passage—First Class $90; $75, and $65. (Intermediate to Galway only). Third Class $30, including free tickets to many of the principal cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding.

First Class passage to St. Johns ... $35

For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 20 Dearborn street.

de27-b006 3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION.

THE TRIMMERS CARRY THE DAY.

Good Lord—Good Devil!

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4th, 1860.

The (Douglas) Democratic Convention, now in session in this city, numbers three hundred and seventy-one delegates, most of whom are without zeal in the cause or hope of success. The body has a funeral aspect that would make a Danite glad.

Most of the counties are represented, though no answer is made for DuPage, Iroquois, Calhoun, Edwards and Hardin.

The question beneath the surface has not been the appointment of delegates to Charleston, but the construction of the platform upon which they are to stand. Great differences of opinions have been encountered by the wire-pullers, and many button-hole discussions have followed. But the Egyptian policy prevails, and that permits the saying of nothing disrespectful of Buchanan or Lecompton. It is tacitly conceded that the Charleston nominee and platform will be supported, whoever and whatever they may be. This policy is that which S. S. Marshall, U. F. Linder and all the south end of the State advocate.

Gov. Matteson gives a brilliant entertainment this evening in honor of the occasion.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Convention met at ten o'clock. Hon. John Moore was elected Chairman.

The following are the delegates elected to represent the State at the Charleston Convention:

At Large.—Wm. A. Richardson, S. S. Marshal, J. L. Dickey, and O. B. Ficklin.

First Congressional District.—Wm. A. Jackson and J. D. Platt.

Second District.—J. B. Turner, and A. M. Harrington.

Third District.—B. E. Goodell and A. Withers.

Fourth District.—B. S. Prettyman, A. Holloway.

Fifth District.—Austin Brooks, Wm. S. Rollason.

Sixth District.—Murray McConnell, Wm F. Thornton.

Seventh District.—Aaron Shaw, U. F. Linder.

Eighth District.—A. Buckmaster, Z. Casey.

Ninth District.—W. J. Allen, W. A. Green.

The resolutions adopted unanimously by the Convention are as follows:

The *First* affirms the Cincinnati Platform in the words, spirit and meaning with which the same was adopted, and utterly repudiates all such new issues and tests as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, and denies that slavery derives its validity where it exists in State or Territory from the Constitution of the United States.

The *second* endorses the fugitive slave law.

The *fourth* declares that by the Cincinnati platform the party is pledged to banish forever the question of slavery from the halls of Congress, and leave the people of the States and Territories free to settle all domestic questions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution, and that the Supreme Court is the only tribunal to which the constitutionality of laws can be referred for final decision.

The *fifth* declares the position of the Illinois Democracy to be that of Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance—viz: that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall form their domestic institutions in their own way.

The *Sixth* recognizes the permanent authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, and declares its decisions binding on every American citizen.

The *Seventh* denies the interpretation which the Republican party gives to the Dred Scott decision, that it denies the right of the people of a territory to regulate the slavery question to suit themselves.

The *Eighth* declares that when the Supreme Court decides with reference to the constitutionality of any territorial law, the Illinois Democracy will respect and abide by the decision.

The *Ninth* deprecates John Brown's foray into Virginia.

The *Tenth* attributes to the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party the cause of such treasonable invasions.

The *Eleventh* instructs the delegates to Charleston to vote for the re-adoption of the Cincinnati platform without addition or substraction.

The *Twelfth* is as follows: That no honorable man can accept a seat, as a delegate in the National Democratic Convention, or should be regarded as a member of the Democratic party, who will not abide by the decision of such Convention, and support its nominees.

The *Thirteenth* re affirms the previous Platform of the Illinois Democracy.

The *Fourteenth* instructs the Delegates to Charleston to use all honorable means to secure the nomination Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

The Convention adjourned after giving nine cheers for Douglas.

To-night distinguished speakers address the people at the Capitol.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented and private bills introduced. Referred.

Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Grand Haven and other harbors in Michigan.

Mr. Toombs presented a petition of the citizens of Oscansion Parish, La., on the subject of the Hanna's land grant. He moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands. As Chairman of the Committee on Private Lands, he felt embarrassed by the charges made against him in connection with that grant.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., opposed its reference to the Committee on Public Lands. It did not belong there. He was opposed to taking business from one Committee and giving it to another.

A desultory debate followed, in which Mr. Benjamin stated that he had no objection to its reference to the Committee on Private Lands. The charges were too absurd to give him a moment's concern, but as his motives had been impugned, he thought it had better go to the Judiciary Committee.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Toombs, it was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Hemphill presented the credentials of Lewis T. Wigfall, as Senator from Texas, and he was duly sworn.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of Majors Mordecai and Delafield, on the fortifications in the Crimea, for the use of the department, and also 2,000 copies for general distribution. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted that the Senate hereafter meet at 1 o'clock until the House is organized.

Various reports, resolutions and bills of no general interest were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Ward said that the word "servile" which he had applied to States where Slavery did not exist, was yesterday criticised by the Senator from Wisconsin. He used the expression deliberately, and thought it drew the true distinction between States where Slavery did exist and those where there were no slaves. In common parlance, the States were called free and slave, and those amongst whom he lived had never taken offence at the denomination. He did not see how exception could be taken. He might have referred to the Democratic party in the free States, to whom, perhaps, the term might sometimes be properly applied.

Mr. Harlan discussed the President's message, the slavery question and the power of Congress over the territories, at great length. Mr. Harlan said he was surprised at the position taken by the Senator from Ohio, that the ordinance of 1857 was a binding compact between the States, and could not be repealed.

Mr. Pugh said the Senator misunderstood him. The States were equally represented, and the States ceded land to Congress.

Mr. Harlan.—The representatives had no power to make a compact as an act of legislation. It was useless.

Mr. Pugh said it was now, as an act of legislation from the beginning.

Mr. Harlan.—Then it was certainly not binding on the subsequent government.

Mr. Pugh.—It was not as an act of legislation but as a compact. It required nine votes for an act of confederation, not a compact.

Mr. Trumbull denied that it required nine votes for an ordinance.

Mr. Harlan resumed, and argued that the Republican policy was in fact to give the Territories to the white men of the United States. He read from the scientific works of Agassiz and others to show that it was not true that none but the black race could live in tropical climates. He contended that the white race could live anywhere, and that the negro did not flourish in the United States. In the course of his remarks. He said that if a man held slaves for gain he be loathed him, but if he held them with a sincere desire of benefitting them and improving their condition, then he did not hate the slaveholder.

Mr. Foster followed, and said the Republicans were not obnoxious to the charge of slavery agitation, for the question was introduced in the President's message, and upon the floor by gentlemen on the other side. He did not intend to discuss the subject, but would consider that branch of the message which referred to our Mexican relations. He differed entirely with the President as to the course he proposed to pursue. He did not dispute that great outrages had been perpetrated on American citizens in Mexico, and that they ought to be redressed; but he thought this an unfortunate time to redress our wrongs there, when in our own country, and even in the thirteen original States, Americans were suffering wrongs not dissimilar, equally atrocious, and equally calling for redress. Citizens living in slaveholding States, whose views differed from those of the communities where they were residing, had no more security for life, liberty and property than American citizens residing in Mexico. He read statements of numerous accounts of outrages committed on Northern people in Southern States, and of the general proscription of all Northerners, from which even females were not exempt. This ill treatment was not exercised towards Abolitionists only, but towards all Northerners without discrimination. He then referred to the condition of Utah, where no man was safe who was obnoxious to the Mormons, and also to the bad faith observed by the government in carrying out treaties for the protection of the Texas Reserve Indians. He honored the Secretary of the Interior for the manly manner in which he brought the outrages on these Indians to the attention of the country. Under all these circumstances, when Americans were suffering so much wrong at home, he thought it mistimed to undertake to reform other governments. We should set a better example ourselves, and redress home grievances. He referred also to the offers made in Southern papers of money for the heads of members of this body. He thought that even if the President's recommendations were acceded to, it was doubtful whether the government would last long enough to enable him to get an army there, as threats were made from the other side to dissolve the Union when a Republican President was elected. That event will take place within a year, though he did not think the Union would be dissolved. It would be wise to wait a year though to see if the exigency arised which the gentleman had referred to; and besides these objections, he opposed the appropriation on the ground that it was unconstitutional and violative of international law. The power the President asks was to make war. That power belongs to Congress and it could not be transferred to him.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., called attention to a letter from a contractor in Rockford in that State, in which the writer states that the state of thing existing, owing to the failure to pay the mail contractors, can not be imagined. Mr. Washburne wished to say to the contractors that he did not consider himself responsible for their distress. Mr. Washburne washed his hands of all responsibility. No speeches had been made by his side of the House. They desired an organization.

Mr. Barksdale asked whether the gentleman would now agree to the motion for temporary organization in order that the bill could be passed.

Mr. Washburne replied that when Mr. Houston offered the resolution he (Washburne) proposed to fill the blank with the name of John Sherman, but the Democrats objected.

Mr. Houston showed the insanity of Mr. Washburne and his friends. He treated his (Washburne's) proposition with the scorn and contempt it deserved. The gentleman intended to defeat the object of his (Houston's) resolution, and for him to read that letter, was adding insult to injury.

Mr. Washburne—The gentleman proposed to elect a temporary Speaker and left a blank in the resolution for the insertion of a name. Why did he not accept that of Mr. Sherman?

Mr. Houston—Why would not the gentleman accept that of Mr. Bocock or Mr. Mallory? He had said that if the House would agree to this resolution he would propose to fill the blank with some individual whose name had not been connected with the contest against whom there could have been no serious objection. He wanted to act in good faith.

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Houston whether at the same time he wanted to include a Clerk.

Mr. Houston said that that was not necessary. The present Clerk acts till his successor is appointed. Gentlemen do not want to pay the contractors. They want to keep up the outside pressure.

Mr. Stevens—The gentleman must know that by the Constitution no bill can be presented, no resolution offered, till a Speaker and Clerk are elected.

Mr. Houston—Gentlemen cannot escape in that way. It was mere subterfuge. The Clerk can remain till his successor is appointed.

Mr. Reagan spoke of the Republican party whose principles were revolutionary in their character and calculated to promote sectional hostility and subvert the Constitution. They hold that the Constitution is a league with hell, and a covenant with the death.

A debate ensued between him and Mr. Curtis, who contended that the *habeas corpus* prevents the violation of the Constitution. He informed Mr. Regan distinctly that the people of the North do not make war on slavery where it existed.

Mr. Reagan said he scorned sectional agitation everywhere. He made it a point to rebuke sectionalism at home, and he fought the enemies of the Union and the Constitution here.

Debate followed as to the Personal Liberty bill of Massachusetts, Mr. Davis of that State taking the principal part in it.

Mr. Hill asked him whether negroes have more rights in Massachusetts than white men.

Mr. Dawes—No, less. Every man who claims freedom has the right of *habeas corpus* under the laws under which he lives, and any man who charges on the Republicans anything beyond that does not understand the facts in the case.

Mr. Hill asked what had become of the American party in Massachusetts.

Mr. Dawes replied—The American party was made up about one-half from the Democratic party and the other half from the Whig party. The latter had gone into the Republican party and the former had returned to their original and first love. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill asked what had become of Governor Banks, who was originally a Democrat?

Mr. Dawes replied that Gov. Banks thought better of himself and country and joined the Republican party. He and Gov. Boutwell, like others in Massachusetts, are like the brands plucked from the burning.

Mr. Hill was willing to inaugurate a party to embrace every conservative element, to give peace and happiness to a distracted land—who would come up and join him in this work? He appealed to the Republicans to haul down their black flag and unite with National men.

Mr. Cox addressed a few words to his American friend, Mr. Hill, to show him the law in Massachusetts, on the alien suffrage question, adding that it is a positive disadvantage and a misfortune to be a white man there.

Mr. Hill's reply was not distinctly heard. He was understood to say that he had no objection to the probation. He never expected to go to Massachusetts.

Mr. Dawes said it was true the alien suffrage clause was opposed by a few Democrats. It was adopted by the legislature and submitted to the people. The entire Democratic party staid at home and refused to help that portion of the Republican party opposed to it to vote it down. If they got 5,000 from the 40,000 Democrats, this blot on the fair escutcheon of Massachusetts would never have been there.

Mr. Cox said the Union and the Constitution was the watchword of the Democratic party. One Union-loving sentiment of Cushing or Everett, would throw the whole delegation from Massachusetts into catalepsy.

Mr. Hardeman rose to a question of privilege. He understood Mr. Cox to say that there are Southern Oppositionists on this floor in alliance with the Black Republicans.

Mr. Cox explained. He said the other day that he believed there was an affinity between them before Congress met. He saw in the Richmond *Whig* and Louisville *Journal*, and other journals of the American party, a strong desire expressed for a union of the Opposition. Had it not been for Old Ossawatomie Brown, they would have been united in the organization of the House.

Mr. Hardeman wished to say distinctly that there is no alliance and no affinity between the Southern Opposition and black Republicans. It was proper when the charge was made that it should be denied, and as an humble representative, so far as he was concerned he pronounced the charge false.

Mr. Cox replied that he did not make that charge, but he had said that the Whig journals and other organs of the American party urged such a Union. He was willing to say that there were certain gentlemen of the Southern Opposition on this floor who would in no emergency unite with the Republicans.

Mr. Mallory retorted upon the charge that the American party at the North and South think differently; that the Democracy think differently on squatter souereignty.

Mr. Boteler said there never was an hour when any portion of the Virginia Opposition contemplated an alliance with the Republicans. If such a proposition was made by the Richmond *Whig*, it spoke for itself.

Mr. Hatton.—The gentleman from Ohio had said, in his opinion, that but for the recent foray of John Brown, I would have been in alliance with the Black Republicans on this floor.

Mr. Cox.—I distinctly said the organs of your party so suggested. I am ready to prove it. I made no personal application.

Mr. Hatton—Any man who intimates that it is my purpose now, or will be in the future, to unite with the Republicans, states what is false.

Mr. Cox.—That disclaimer is not necessary. The gentleman did not show a great deal of bravery by it.

Mr. Hatton.—I have made the remark. It is sufficiently comprehensive. I don't wish to add to it.

Mr. Brabson said that he had no affinity with the Republicans, and would hereafter have no respect for the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Cox.—I am glad you repudiate your organs.

The House then agreed to take a vote for Speaker, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. Scott declined longer use of his name for Speaker.

Mr. Craig, of Mo., nominated Mr. Davis of Indiana.

Mr. English nominated Mr. McClernand.

Mr. Etheridge made a few humorous remarks, and voted for Horace F. Clark, and characterized him as an Anti-Lecompton and Ishmaelite Democrat.

The House voted for Speaker with the following result:

Whole number of votes	207
Necessary to a choice	104
Sherman, Rep	101
McClernand, Dem	33
Gilmer, Am	14
Davis of Ind	9
Vallandigham	12
Remainder scattering.	

The House then adjourned.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—Gov. Packer's Message refers to the Harper's Ferry difficulty, and says that it is gratifying to Pennsylvanians to believe that the citizens of the Commonwealth did not in any manner participate in that unlawful proceeding; to know that when some of the guilty parties were arrested within its jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered. He adds that while entertaining no doubt that our Republican institutions, which have been carried forward to their present exalted position in the eyes of the world, will continue to the latest generations, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to be watchful and vigilant to guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail; let a spirit of harmony, good-will and national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people everywhere, and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten the Union will assuredly pass away. Pennsylvania's central position, with 3,000,000 of freemen, enables her to say with emphasis to the plotters of treason on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed—that it shall not be in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of a Union cemented and sanctified by the blood of our patriotic fathers. At every sacrifice, the constitutional rights of the people and the State shall be maintained, equal justice done to all, and these States united forever.

The Governor congratulates the Legislature that the State debt is decreasing at the rate of a million dollars yearly, resulting mainly from the sale of the Canals.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The warehouse, 238 Greenwich street, was burnt last evening. It was occupied by John F. Brower, hardware dealer, Isaac La Rue, pickle dealer, Bernard Meechan, for storage, and John Irving. Loss $35,000, of which $10,000 falls on Brower, $3,000 on La Rue, and $8,000 on Messrs. Huyler, owners of the building. Fully insured in city offices.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There is no doubt that Minister McLane has been instructed to use his efforts with the Constitutional Government of Mexico to obtain for the Louisiana Company modifications of its contract for their construction of a Railroad over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Messrs. Benjamin and Lagere contemplate a visit to Vera Cruz in the event of the ratification of the treaty, to further the interests of the Company.

The names of the absentees from the House, to-day, who had not paired off, were Adrain, Reynolds, Vallandigham, Sickles and Pendleton. Their absence was accidental, and from causes satisfactorily explained.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives of Florida, appointed in consequence of the circular of the New York Chamber of Commerce, calling the attention of planters to the great increase of sanded cotton, say that they believe the complaints this year are without foundation, and recommend to the Chamber a thorough investigation into the mode of selling cotton in New York, and that steps be taken to compel commission merchants there to sell each planter's crop on its own merits, as the surest remedy, not only for sanded cotton, but also for defrauding one planter at the expense of another.

The President has recognized R. W. Welch as Vice Consul for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Key West; Theo. Borup, as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul, and Jose Julis as Vice Consul at Savannah.

The delgates from Utah will, after the organization of the House, present the application of that Territory for admission into the Union. They adopted a Constitution several years ago. He represents Utah as having a population of 100,000, and that the Mormons were allowed to elect their officers. They would be almost as well satisfied with a Territorial as a State organization, and probably be willing to pay the expenses of their government besides.

Messrs. Sickles and Reynolds were the only absent members of the House who had not paired off. In a spirit of accommodation, Mr. Taylor to-day paired off with Mr. Sickles. The absence of Mr. Reynolds without pair accounts for the change in the relative vote for Mr. Sherman, who lacked three votes of an election.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, Jan. 3.—The State Republican Convention, held here to-day, was presided over by Frank Smith, of Manchester. Ichabod Goodwin, the present Governor, was nominated for re-election by acclamation. J. C. Tilton was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Committee to call a Convention some time after the March elections for the choice of delegates to Chicago.

Senator Hale addressed the Convention, which was largely attended and harmonious.

Yesterday an engine with a snow plow attached ran into a passenger train between Manchester and Nassau, partially demolishing the rear car, and slightly injuring two or three passengers.

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4.—The Republican State Convention met in Providence to-day to nominate candidates for State officers, and to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention. Hon. Thomas Davis was elected President.

Seth Badenford of Providence was nominated for Governor over Thos. G. Turner, the present Governor, and Samuel G. Arnold. Stephen M. Mason of Smithfield was nominated for Lieut. Governor over Isaac Saunders, the present incumbent. John R. Bartlett was nominated for Secretary of State, and Samuel G. Powers for Treasurer. Thos. McKay was nominated for Attorney General, in place of Jerome B. Kimball, deceased. The more radical portion of the Republicans had the ruling of the Convention.

The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Cold, but sun shining. May snow before night.

Springfield—Weather clear. Thermometer 3° above zero.

Peoria—9 A. M.—Weather cold, cloudy; light fall of snow last night.

Fond du Lac—9 A. M.—Weather clear and cold; Mercury at zero.

Prairie du Chien—9 A. M.—Weather clear; wind west. Thermometer 5° below.

La Crosse—Weather clear and cold; Mercury 12° below at 9 A. M.

Dubuque—Rather clear; Thermometer at zero.

Muscatine—9 A. M.—Clear and cold; thermometer 5° below.

Davenport—Wind N. W. Thermometer 4° below.

Burlington, Iowa—9 A. M.—Clear and cold. Wind west. Thermometer at zero.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Republican members of the Legislature held a nominating caucus to-night. The Senators renominated their present officers, viz: Charles A. Phelps, of Boston, for President, and Stephen N. Gifford, of Duxbury, for Clerk. The House nominated John A. Goodwin, of Lowell, for Speaker, in place of Chas. Hale, who retires; and renominated the present Clerk, Wm. Stowe, of Springfield, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Morrissy.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The State Legislature convened at noon to-day. In the Senate, Chas. P. Phelps was re-elected President, receiving 32 out of 36 votes. In the House, John A. Goodwin, of Lowell, was chosen Speaker, receiving 129 votes against 51 for other parties.

The Governor and Legislature then proceeded under military escort to the South Church, where the election sermon was preached by Rev. T. Anderson, of Roxbury.

Illinois Douglas State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at ten o'clock. Eight hundred delegates are present. The Convention organized temporarily by appointing Hon. Murray McConnell, President. A committee to report permanent officers was appointed, and the convention adjourned till one o'clock p. m.

Counterfeiting in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A large number of counterfeit 5's on the North River Bank, of New York, were passed on storekeepers on Tuesday night.

Jenny Howard, a well dressed female, was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for passing counterfeit bills on the Merchants' Bank, of Albany.

Forgery in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A few days since a young man obtained $5,000 at the Exchange Bank on a forged check, purporting to be signed by Ames & Co., the well known shovel manufacturers. No trace of the forger has yet been discovered.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The store of Trust, Sickle & Co., fancy goods, West Baltimore, has been burned. Loss $20,000. Insured.

The harbor is almost entirely closed, and steamers arrive with difficulty.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The steamer Habana brings Havana advices of the 30th December. The sugar market firm—9@9½ reals for D's No. 12—stock 20,000 boxes.

Senator Seward en route for Washington.

AUBURN, Jan. 4.—Gov. Seward left here for Washington on the nine o'clock train this morning.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived this evening. No news.

H. B. & CO.

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SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
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These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge.

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1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 80 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and lage asortment of New York Confectionery. J W DOANE &CO. 78 Dearborn st.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP Assorted. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

RAISINS—500 whole, hf. and qr. boxes Raisins. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water-st.

SALT PETRE, SALT PETRE—10,000 lbs Crude and refined for sale by FENTON & CO.

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS, Prime Eastern in Bales for Sale by FENTON & CO.

150 Bbls. MOLASSES and SYRUP, for sale at 139 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

350 Quarter and Hf. Chests TEA, for extra quality. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

GILBERT A. COLBY, COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 6 Board of Trade Building. Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East. ja2n3m

NORTON, WALTER & ROGERS STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO. Advances made on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and other Produce. Storage in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars for Pork, Lard, &c. de21-b270 3m

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WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, A. L. UNDERWOOD. de2 '59 ly

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., je22 a77 152 South Water street.

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NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY, ... B. F. LAWRENCE ... W. T. WINDIATE, E. F. LAWRENCE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. ☞ Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. jy7 236, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MILES & WRIGHT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago. REFER TO Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago, George Armour & Co. Chicago; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Bankers, Freeport, Ill. jy11-1y-d768

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja4 b914] C. E. CULVER.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY. WALKER & CO., No. 17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANK,) CHICAGO. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. S. WALLER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. ap15ly

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15 a126-y] E. STONE.

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C. M. DUPUY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office No. 1 Steel's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street. oc20-y

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LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to Curing Hams for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street, P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. O. H. S. MIXER.

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PAID UP CAPITAL		1,000,000 00
ASSETS		2,030,423 80
BANK STOCKS—in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, etc	$809,400 00	$915,344 00
UNITED STATES STOCK AND TREASURY NOTES	207,500 00	215,126 50
STATE STOCKS—In New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri	170,000 00	168,050 00
CITY STOCKS—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City	15,000 00	116,000 00
RAIL ROAD STOCKS—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, and Connecticut River	85,700 00	87,058 00
MORTGAGE BONDS	82,867 60	83,089 60
REAL ESTATE—unincumbered		70,103 78
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS		22,548 77
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands		350,808 15
		$2,030,423 80
LIABILITIES		
CLAIMS—unadjusted and not due		$88,242 08

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, y13-ly No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,500. DIRECTORS.—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent; JOHN A. NICHOLS, President; LEWIS B. BURDELL, City Surveyor; E. C. WILDER, Secretary. ☞ Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. ie3-ly

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Capital $500,000. Paid up in Cash 300,000. Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, ja4-b810-ly No. 149 South Water street, Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets July 1, 1859 $230,261 89. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. fy14-ly-d785 Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

BOYS LOOK AT THIS.—For a Christmas or New Year's Present, ask your father to buy you a nice TOOL CHEST filled with tools; consisting of Planes, Mallets, Gimblets, File, Saw, Guage, Try Square, Compass, Pincers, Knife, Chisels, Screw driver, Rule, Bradawls, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, at EMERSON'S Agricultural Ware Rooms, 91 South Water street. de8x2w

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do 200 quarter boxes do do At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1859....Winter Arrangement.....1860. On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at

9:20 a.m., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 6.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 8.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 12.30 a.m.; Cairo at 4.50 a.m.; Memphis at 4.50 pm next day, and New Orleans at 6.30 a.m. third day.

9:30 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.45 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m. Memphis 7.30 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 6.30 p.m., third day.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m., Leave Woodlawn at 7.45 a.m., 12.00 noon, 1.00 p.m, 5.15 p.m., 6.00 p.m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. 1859.....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.....1860. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:00 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:30 am, Albany 4:00 pm, New York 10:15 pm., Boston 12:00 at night.

9:45 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am., and Louisville at 5:00 am.

7:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 am, Albany 4:40 pm, New York 10:30 am, Boston 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 4:00 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent. je23

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

11.15 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)
9:00 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)
ARRIVES AT CHICAGO.
5:55 a. m.—Night Express.
10:15 p. m.—Mail and Express.

☞ Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

CONNECTIONS. At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east. At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South. At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples. At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk, Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation. Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:30 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:20. R. E. GOODELL Gen. Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt. my24

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES. 1859-60......WINTER ARRANGEMENT......1859-60. Takes effect on and after Nov. 13. Great Through Route to New York, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am. Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 3:32 pm. and Detroit at 6:00 pm.

7:00 pm. Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:33 am. and Detroit at 7:00 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c. Direct connections made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

☞ No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.
☞ Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot. G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. no13

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. Completed Through to Oshkosh, Wis. —FOR— Oshkosh, Green Bay, Fond du Lac Horicon, Ripon, Berlin, Sparta, La Crosse, St. Paul, Prairie du Chein, Watertown, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, &c. &c. &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO STATION FROM COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STREETS. 12:15 pm Day Express—Through to Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, making direct connections for all points North and West. 6:00 pm Night Accomodation, for Janesville and way stations.

TRAINS ARRIVE—11:45 am, Way Passenge. 5.30 pm, Through Express. oc18-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: At 11.45 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 11:40 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places. At 4:15 pm for Dekalb, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am. trains. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy7-ly

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, June 18th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRANS WESWARD. MAIL TRAIN.		TRAINS EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 am.	Leave Cedar Rapids	5.15 am
Leave Clinton	4.05 pm	Leave Clinton	9.30 am
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	8.15 pm	Arrive at Chicago	5.45 pm
NIGHT TRAIN.		NIGHT TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 pm.	Leave Cedar Rapids	12.00 m
Leave Clinton	9.00 am.	Leave at Clinton	5.30 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	2.40 pm.	Arrive at Chicago	5.45 am

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto. At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Homer, Jefferson, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa. Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills. ☞ An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge. M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. ly 25-y

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 3 A. M. Express. Arrive in Philadelphia at 5 P. M., and Baltimore at 5 35 P. M. And in New York at 10:15 P.M. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 5 P. M. Fast Line. Arrive in Philadelphia 7 00 A. M., Baltimore at 7 45 A.M., and in New York at 12:25 P.M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 6 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia 11 P. M., New York 4:30 A.M. Six daily trains between Philadelphia and New York; two daily trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers; and tickets Westward at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ☞ Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST. The connecting of tracts by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public. Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship by this route. For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Doyle & Co., Steubenville, O.; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Wm. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; Murphy & Wade, Dubuque, Iowa; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The greatest facilities offered for the protection and speedy transportation of live stock, and good accommodations, with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS WESTWARD. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The Rates of Freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East, will do well to direct them to be shipped by this route. Parties attending to their own shipments from the East will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping; or letters addressed to either of them upon the subject of Freight, will meet with prompt attention. E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia. Magraw & Koons, 80 North street, Baltimore. Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. Leech & Co., 54 Kilby street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. L. H. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa. tall

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves at 11:15 am. and arrives at 6.00 pm. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11.15 pm., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 5:3 am. (Mondays excepted.) Joliet Accommodation leaves at 4:30 pm., arrives at 9:30 am., (Sundays excepted.) JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent. de27

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 p.m. for Milwaukee and intermediate stations connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad; at 4.30 p.m. for Waukegan, and a Freight Train for Milwaukee, with Passenger Car attached at 8:45 a.m. for accommodation of way travel. Trains arrive at 5:30 p.m. from Milwaukee; 8:45 a.m. from Waukegan, and Freight at 4:15 p.m. ja5 M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted): LEAVE RACINE. At 10:20 A. M., Meeting at Clinton trains leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:30 P. M.—In time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South. LEAVE FREEPORT. At 7:00 A.M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee. Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest despatch. For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads. ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. se27-yly

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves 6.45 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.55 p.m. Sundays excepted. Mendota Accomodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.55 a.m. Mondays excepted. Express leaves 11.15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.15 a.m. Mondays excepted. December 7th, 1859. C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 6:50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.) 6:50 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroad. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

1859 GREAT 1860 Central Short Line Route —VIA— PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 Dearborn Street, and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. oc22 a732 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following new rates: DRY GOODS, per ton measurement $24; HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,000 lbs. 20; TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN, 20; CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,000 lbs. 19 47. The above includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance from Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoices of value by mail, pre-paid, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight. Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C.W. oc20 a716 3m

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, and its Connections. 1859-60....Fast Freight Line....1859-60. On and after MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 12th, 1859, this Company, with its Eastern Connections, will run an Express Freight Train to all Eastern competing points and make better time than has ever been made by either route from Chicago. ☞ Dressed Hogs and all perishable property will receive particular attention. We say to our customers and the public generally try us ON TIME, and at Regular Rates of Freight as low as by any other lines. J. NOTTINGHAM, General Freight Agent, Office No. 52 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. de12 b2 8 1m

Insurance.

INSURANCE.—PARSONS & WADSWORTH, AGENTS. Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I. Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, R. I. Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York. ☞ Office No. 3 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. L. V. PARSONS, [oc27 a767-3m JAS. WADSWORTH.

STEPHENSON INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREEPORT.

Capital	$225,142
Cash Balance	11,717
Amount of Property Insured	1,283,390
Number of Policies Issued	7,056

THIS OLD HOME COMPANY Continues to insure the safer classes of property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates as any other responsible company. A successful business of over six years has sufficiently verified its prudent and judicious management, and afforded numerous tests of its soundness and strength. Being a mutual as well as a stock company, IT HAS NEVER MADE AN ASSESSMENT UPON ITS PREMIUM NOTES. ☞ Policies issued on either the Stock or Mutual plan. OFFICERS. DR. CHANCELLOR MARTIN, President. HENRY H. TAYLOR, Vice President. JOHN A. CLARK, Treasurer. LOYAL L. MUNN, Secretary. Policies issued, and losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid at the Chicago Agency. MILES & WRIGHT, Agents, No. 5 Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark-sts., Chicago. JACOB KENT, City Surveyor. au30-6m a234

T. L. MILLER, INSURANCE AGENT. Office No. 150 South Water street.

Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $290,000 00.

Conway Fire Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus, $255,313 00.

Hampden Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $222,761 00.

Montauk Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $191,130 00.

Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $264,3 170.

Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $900,000 00.

T. L. MILLER, Agent. je18-ly

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, L. L. Church, Chas. H. Abbott. GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. ap28-ly-d371

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO., Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency, Office—No. 3½ South Clark st. Chicago, Ill. AGENTS FOR THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital and Surplus $350,000. GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus $550,000. HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $700,000. my13-ly

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $181,636.33. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc15-1m

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186, Lake st. Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus generally. Telescopic Rifle Sights made to order. Repairing done the best manner and warranted. ☞ Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. my29 y

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS. 100 boxes Fancy Toys, 200 " Gum Drops, 100 " Roll Lozenges. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water-st.

PRESS AND TRI[BUNE] PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY] EDITORS AND PUBLISHE[RS] John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles, Charles ... Joseph ...

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK S[TREET] TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRI[BUNE] ...

Press & Trib[une] CHICAGO

OUR ANNUAL REVIE[W]. The large extra edition of the Tribune which we printed containing our annual Review, is nearly exhausted ... have ready in a few days a pamp[hlet] ... of the Review, which will be fo[und] ... counting room and at the newsroom ...

THE DOUGLAS STATE [CONVEN]TION. A full and graphic report of the State Convention at Springfield on ... together with the platform adopt[ed] ... delegates and alternates appoin[ted] ... Charleston Convention, will be fo[und] ... second page of this paper.

CONGRESS. Two more ballots were had y[esterday for] Speaker, on each of which Sher[man lacked] three votes of an election, the same ... day. Mr. Davis of Indiana made a[n] ... of himself yesterday, which we ... prove anything but satisfactory to ... who elected him to the place he dis[graced] ...

To Correspondents. We are in receipt of at least twen[ty] ... reference to the Ottawa arrests, mo[st of which] were written for publication. But ... see that beyond chronicling the exp[loits] ... Deputy Marshal, they contain any ... Will our correspondents allow us ... we shall be obliged in the course ... etc., to devote a great deal of space ... fair, and that we cannot afford to w[eary the pa]tience of our readers at this time w[ith] ... trivial or immaterial.

Commerce of St. Louis for ... The Missouri Republican, Missou[ri] ... and St. Louis Evening News come to ... views of the trade and commerce o[f] ... for the past year. From these w[e] ... following synopsis: ...

Commerce of Detroit for ... The Detroit Advertiser contain[s] ... highly creditable review of the trad[e] ... year, from which we glean the follo[wing] ...

Iron Manufacture in the N[orthwest] ...